The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC NEWS.

Present Status of the Proposed New Article to the Treaty.

Acceptance and Ratification at an Early Day Probable.

Work to be Done by the Senate Before Adjourning.

The Contract System in Public Buildings Illustrated.

Pacific Coast Delegates on their Way to Philadelphia.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

Early Ratification Probable, if the Modification is Accepted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Sir EDWARD THORNTON has full powers to sign the supplemental article here, as soon as he is advised of its acceptance by his Government. The copy, as amended by the Senate, was at once furnished to the President and Secretary of State, and there is reason to believe that it reached the British Cabinet today, so that the English decision will certainly be known within forty-eight hours. Whether the article in its present language will be accepted, is an open question, though the best informed opinion is of the belief that it will not prove objectionable. As soon as Mr. THORNTON is instructed to sign, the negotiation will be executed and sent to the Senate for ratification. If the English action is favorable, it is anticipated that this may be done by Wednesday of this week. Leading Senators do not hesitate to say that if Great Britain accepts the article in its present form, it will be another substantial victory for the United States.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The indorsement by the Senate of an additional article to the Treaty of Washington was governed by a strong desire, in which the President shared, to remove the differences which threatened the prosecution of the arbitration under the treaty, which a year ago the same Senate so emphatically ratified, and which was designed to settle in an amicable manner all causes of differences between the United States and Great Britain. It is known from official and private advices that Great Britain was determined to withdraw from the arbitration should the United States persist in the presentation of claims for indirect damages, and it is further known that the United States was for some time, under these circumstances, disposed to throw the responsibility of the threatened failure of the treaty upon Great Britain, our Government insisting it had a right to present these claims with the others before the tribunal, in order that the principle involved might be settled, though not expecting to receive a moneyed consideration. Great Britain, with its view of the case, was disposed to throw the responsibility of the failure of the arbitration upon the United States. The vote taken last night in the Senate is regarded as an expression of the views of a large majority of the Senate against claims for indirect damages, in view of a like admission on the part of Great Britain against the United States in a future contingency and under circumstances similar to those on which the objectionable class of claims originate. The President, as thus advised, has already, by the Secretary of State, taken measures through the Atlantic cable to procure the assent of the British Government to the article as amended by the Senate, with a view of putting in treaty form a declaration against indirect damages, which the United States have now abandoned, and which Great Britain asserts she never claimed for herself as against other Powers. During the consideration of the subject in Executive Session, it was thought at times that the article would fail of receiving the requisite vote of two-thirds, owing to the contrariety of views presented. Not less than six amendments were offered to effect the desired end.

Conflicting reports prevail as to the vote advising and consenting to the President's negotiating a treaty on the proposed basis, but forty against nine seems to be the most reliable statement—a number of Senators, though present, not voting. The article as indorsed is changed in phraseology from the original, though preserving the principle sought to be established by the Governments with regard to consequential damages. The precise language of the article will not be officially made known until it shall have been ratified, and it is certain that if the double injunction of secrecy imposed on Senators shall be respected by all of them, it cannot be known through that source. Although many Senators last night declined to give any hint, and even refused to converse upon the subject, the result of the action of the Senate was known by those whose business it was to seek for the information, within half an hour after that body had terminated their nine hours' continuous session with the doors closed and guarded, and other precautions taken to prevent unauthorized disclosures.

It is believed that Great Britain will assent to the modification of the article, as she now, with the United States, is anxious for the tribunal of arbitration to proceed without further hindrance.

According to report, the debate on the subject before the Senate was earnest throughout, the majority of those who participated in it being influenced by a desire to remove obstructions in a way which would preserve the national dignity, while a few others were inflexible in their opposition, as if assent to the waiving of the claims for indirect damages would be lowering the American flag to the dust and allowing the British to walk over it. The subject will next come before the Senate on the ratification of the article. The Senate having concluded the interrogation of its members regarding care in preventing their copies of the sacred correspondence and the proposed article from reaching outside parties, it may now prosecute the investigation concerning the publication of the document, with a view to emphatic action in the premises.

UTAH.

A Duel in Prospect—Great Influx of Strangers—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 26.—An encounter took place late last night on the street, between a prominent Federal official and a well-known citizen of Corinne, during which the former struck the latter. A challenge was given this morning, and rumor says that a fight is inevitable.

The trains this morning are crowded with passengers, many of whom applied for hotel accommodation in vain.

The Mormon Police are exciting public indignation by the use of brass knuckles.

Several delegates from the Pacific States and Territories arrived here yesterday en route to the Philadelphia Convention. The Utah delegates will leave on Tuesday.

The weather approaches Summer heat.

Four Handed Billiard Match in French Caroms.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A four handed billiard match was played last evening in this city, between JOHN DEERY and FRANK PARKER, on one side, and GARNIER and HENRY RHINES on the other, 500 points up, French caroms, for $250 a side. The game was won by GARNIER and RHINES, in the forty-eighth innings, the score being 500 to 373. GARNIER's average was 7, his highest run 82, and his total score 336. PARKER's average was 3 4-5, his highest run 36, and his total score 192. DEERY's average was 3¾, his highest run 32, and his total score 181. RHINES' average was 3 2-5, his highest run 27, and his total score 164.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Adjournment and the Work to be Done—The Postal Code Bill—The Contract System in the Treasury—Exceptions From Amnesty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—To-morrow the Senate will take up the Tariff and Tax bill, and it is expected that no other business will be allowed to come up till that is finished. There is still a hope that June 3 will see the end of the session. The River and Harbor and Miscellaneous Appropriation bills have not yet been acted on by the Senate, and will not be till other necessary business has been well advanced, or till the time of adjournment has been extended beyond the 29th by action of the House in some form. If either of these bills is not passed when the hour of adjournment arrives, the House will extend the time, because to force an adjournment with appropriations unmade would be to insure an immediate call for a special session.

FALSE ECONOMY.

The amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, providing that all work on public buildings being constructed under control of the Treasury Department shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, already evokes a strong protest from the mechanics and laborers employed on the public buildings in different parts of the country, who fear that it may deprive them, not only of a permanent and responsible employer, but of the salutory protection of the Eight-hour law. There is no ground, in fact or in theory, for urging an amendment which ties the hands of the Department, and subjects it to the combinations, delinquencies, and irresponsibilities of contractors. It opens the door to fraud by collusion in bidding in the same manner as the straw-bidders of the Post-office Department, against whose iniquities Mr. FARNSWORTH himself has been obliged to report a bill from his committee, which has become a law. Now he stands on record as proposing for the Treasury Department the very system which he has himself condemned. The theory that it is most economical to let the Government work by contract to the lowest bidder is proven wholly incorrect by long experience. It is practicable to enforce it only in regard to certain classes of materials furnished, but never in respect to workmanship and many classes of labor. As striking evidence of this, witness the following list of public buildings erected under the old all-contract plan by Supervising Architect MULLETT's predecessor:

	Contract price.	Actual cost.
Bath, Me.	$47,549 36	$90,182 65
Bangor, Me.	45,584 39	103,698 13
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,769 05	191,764 34
Cleveland, Ohio	83,600 00	138,236 30
Detroit Mich.	103,160 66	214,020 61
Dubuque, Iowa	87,334 50	179,095 96
New-Haven, Conn.	88,000 00	158,614 50
Pittsburg, Penn.	39,866 00	99,747 00
Portsmouth, N. H.	82,728 96	145,046 91
Providence, R. I.	151,000 00	209,841 71
Richmond, Va.	110,000 00	194,404 47
San Francisco, Cal.	400,000 00	628,581 49

It will thus be seen that in twelve different instances in twelve different States the results were the same—contractors came in with claims for damages and delays, which largely increased, and in some cases nearly doubled the contract price.

EXCEPTIONS UNDER THE AMNESTY ACT.

The burden of disability as now inflicted is as though the second section of the fourteenth article (amendment) to the Constitution read in these words—the brackets indicating nearly the precise language of the Amnesty bill which passed on Wednesday, and which comprise all existing exceptions:

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath [as a Senator or Representative of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, or as an officer in the judicial, military or naval service of the United States, or as a head of a Department or as a foreign Minister of the United States] to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

ANOTHER DILEMMA FOR MR. TRUMBULL.

The Labor Commission bill will come before the Senate during the week. Whether there will be much opposition is not yet ascertained, though when the vote on bringing it before the Senate was taken the Democrats and Liberals all appeared to intend opposition. Mr. TRUMBULL asked whether it was another eight-hour law, evidently fearing he should have to vote on both sides of it, as he did on that.

THE POSTAL CODE.

The Postal code will probably be sent to a Committee of Conference without much debate, as there is a pressing need of its passage, and there are no questions involved which will be likely to occasion dispute.

GREELEY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Positive intelligence has been received here to the effect that Hon. FRANCIS KIERNAN, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR and J. THOMAS SPRIGGS, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., the latter of whom is a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, are all of them opposing the indorsement of GREELEY by the Democratic Party.

PERSONAL.

The Washington friends of Hon. W. W. CORCORAN, who is expected to arrive in New-York on his return from Europe on Tuesday next, will leave here on Wednesday, to the number of fifty or sixty of the best citizens of the District, for the purpose of paying him an appropriate tribute of respect on his arrival.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A VISIT FROM A PRESIDENT.

Mr. J. P. O'SULLIVAN, who has just returned from a brief visit to Central America, had an interview with President GRANT, yesterday, and delivered a verbal friendly message from Gen. GUARDIA, President of Costa Rica, who contemplates visiting the United States in August next, he having already asked permission of the Legislature of that Republic to absent himself from the country. Gen. GUARDIA is progressive in his ideas, and represents the smallest but most prosperous of the Central American States. President GRANT said he would be happy to receive that gentleman. This will mark a new era—the President of one Republic visiting another in order to pay his respects, and at the same time acquiring information which will be profitable to his own country.

MONTANA CLAIMS.

Representative DONNAN, of Iowa, has made a report from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the Montana war claims, in which it is said, from an examination of his reports and from the testimony of Gen. HARDIE, the Committee are satisfied that very thorough and careful investigation has been given to this whole matter, and that should Congress authorize the settlement of these accounts substantially upon the basis reported by Gen. HARDIE, after being carefully revised by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, and requiring receipts in full from all the claimants upon the payment of all such awards, the private interests of those persons who furnished property in good faith under what they undoubtedly believed to be competent authority, will have been fully regarded and the public interests faithfully protected. The report of the Inspector-General has received the full approval of the Secretary of War. The whole amount of awards up to date of the report, 11th March, 1872, is $45,650 21 upon $821,886 21 of the aggregate amount of claims.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The United States Agricultural Society has organized by the election of WM. G. BECKWITH, of Michigan, for President, with a Vice-President from each State. FRED. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire; JOHN A. KING, of New-York; R. W. FURMAN, of Nebraska; J. S. COLLER, of Pennsylvania, and JOHN WENTWORTH, of Illinois, now constitute the Executive Committee, with MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts; TENCH TILGHMAN, of Maryland, and FREDERICK WATTS, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to invite State Agricultural Societies to send delegates to the next annual meeting in January, as provided in the act of incorporation granted by Congress. The Society has now nearly one thousand life members in the different States.

ILLINOIS.

Slow Progress of the Liberal Movement—The Congressional Nominations—Opposition to the Liquor Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 23, 1872.

The "Liberal" movement makes discouraging progress in Illinois, and, so far as I can learn, in all the Western States. What there was of it in this State in the beginning was pretty well divided between DAVIS and TRUMBULL. But when they were slaughtered at the Cincinnati Convention, and a man nominated whom nobody wanted, and who was especially obnoxious to the leaders of the movement, there was substantially an end to the "Liberal" Party of Illinois, except, perhaps, the Democratic portion of it. Should the Baltimore Convention make an independent nomination, Mr. GREELEY's vote in this State will be a light one. At the County Convention the other day to elect delegates to Springfield, nobody of any consequence was to be missed from the Republican ranks, and so it is throughout the State. There is evidently less Greeleyism in the rural districts than in the cities and towns.

The "Liberals" have called a State Convention for the 26th of June. It is presumed that the Democrats and they will act together, as both Conventions are held the same day.

The contests for the Republican nomination in the Congressional districts is still quite active. In the old sixth it is understood that Hon. FRANKLIN CORWIN, of La Salle County, has secured a majority of the convention. Mr. FARNSWORTH meets not only with opposition, but most decided hostility, in his endeavors to secure a renomination, and it now looks as if his defeat was more than probable. His district is not the same as heretofore, for Lake County, which was bitterly opposed to him, has been taken off. It is probable he will be able to carry his own county, Kane, but his old opponents in the other counties are active, and will compass his defeat if possible. In this city and county there is a singular silence on the Congressional question.

The liquor men are organizing leagues in every ward to influence the Fall election in favor of the repeal of the new Liquor law, and to oppose its execution in the meantime. The President of our Common Council is one of the leaders in the movement. It is understood that the liquor men are making a "pool," out of which are to be paid all that may be recovered against individuals in suits for damages; but, as the law provides for imprisonment in addition to fines, this pool business wont work all around.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. JULIAN HARTRIDGE is named for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia.

The Chicago *News* has it "on reliable authority" that GREELEY will not withdraw under any possible circumstances.

The Republican primary elections were held on Saturday in Pittsburg, Penn. Gen. NEGLEY has no opposition for Congress.

Careful search has failed to find a single Republican paper in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin or Michigan that indorses the Cincinnati nominations.

The Anti-Secret Convention in Oberlin, Ohio, nominated CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for President, and Gen. CHAS. H. HOWARD for Vice-President.

Two Democratic State Conventions are to be held on Thursday, that of Pennsylvania, in Reading, and that of West Virginia, in Parkersburg.

The nomination of S. K. WOLFE for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District of Indiana is claimed by the old-line Democrats as an Anti-Greeley triumph.

F. W. BIRD has made a long speech in Massachusetts to let his neighbors know that he intends to join the Democratic Party, since allegiance to GRANT is becoming a test of Republicanism.

The Nashville *Union American*, a Democratic organ, regards VOORHEES' speech as containing all that can be said against GREELEY, and says his friends must work in harmony to secure his nomination at Baltimore.

The Illinois Republican State Central Committee has organized by choosing C. B. FARWELL Chairman, DANIEL SHEPARD Secretary, and JOHN YOUNG SCAMMON Treasurer. It will have its head-quarters in Chicago, and go to work at once.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* admits that the Republicans of Alabama are gradually harmonizing their differences, and it says that through their own dissensions the continued ascendency of the Democratic and Conservative Party in the State is in great jeopardy.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* is "at a loss to conceive" upon what evidence GREELEY bases "the conviction, announced, with an air of indisputable authority," that the masses of the American people will support him for the Presidency. It is very sure that there is no Liberal Republican Party in Kentucky, at any rate.

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM refused to be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor before the Illinois Republican State Convention, desiring to see harmony and union there. In his letter he said that with a good ticket and proper effort, they could give Gen. GRANT and the whole Republican ticket, a larger majority at the coming election than has ever been given to the Republican Party in Illinois.

At a recent meeting the colored citizens of West Chester, Penn., adopted resolutions in which they indorsed President GRANT's Administration, and, while acknowledging HORACE GREELEY as a former champion of freedom, denounced his present course, and earnestly insisted upon his withdrawal as a leader of the Liberal faction, whose movements, they believe, are prompted by evil designs.

Congressman J. M. WILSON, of the Fourth District of Indiana, has accepted a nomination for re-election, in a letter which closes as follows: "Before running the risk of placing the Government again in the hands of the Democratic Party, the people will want the leaders of the opposition to give some more substantial reason why it should be done than their personal opposition to Gen. GRANT."

The Philadelphia *Press* receives 162 Republican papers published in Pennsylvania, and finds that only five support GREELEY and BROWN. They are the Beaver *Argus*, Crawford *Journal*, Downingtown *Journal*, Tunkhannock *Republican* and Hazleton *Sentinel*, which may have some influence. Of its State Democratic exchanges only one supports the Cincinnati ticket.

They attempted to organize a Greeley Club in Sing Sing, the other day, and succeeded after a fashion. One man prominent in the meeting said he had always been a Democrat, and during the war was a "Copperhead," but now he indorsed HORACE GREELEY; that the Republican Party was dead and encased in a coffin, but he proposed to fight it, nevertheless, under GREELEY.

The Reading (Penn.) *Gazette*, an influential Democratic journal, bids the Baltimore Convention to beware, and says: "So far as our section of the State is concerned we feel confident in asserting that an indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees by the Democracy would cost us more Democratic votes, by far, than could be made up by Liberal Republicans. We hear the declaration every day from reliable and consistent Democrats, that under no circumstances would they vote for GREELEY, no matter who nominated him."

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Register* is getting anxious. It gives vent to its feeling thus: "Two negroes were discussing the comparative dangers of railroad and steam-boat travel when one of them summed up and concluded the whole case by saying 'If de cars run off de track, dar ye is; but if you's blowed up in a steam-boat, whar is ye?' If the Greeley steam-boat should blow up with all the Democratic Party on board, would there be enough of the party found to hold a Coroner's inquest over?"

Congressman JOHN HANCOCK, of Texas, has written home a letter beginning: "GREELEY's nomination is received in a sort of stupefied astonishment. There has not been time for reaction, and I cannot tell just the effect it may produce; but I think it will be inconsiderable on the Democracy, and not very great on the Republicans. If the discontents had acted wisely at Cincinnati, they had success in their hands; but they were selfish, narrow-minded, and uncompromisingly hostile to the Democracy."

GOV. OGLESBY.

His Able Address at the Republican Meeting in Springfield, Ill.

The Popular Regard for President Grant—Keen Dissection of the Cincinnati Movement and Vigorous Handling of its False Pretenses.

At the mass-meeting held in Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday evening last, to ratify the nominations for State officers made by the Republican State Convention on that day, Hon. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, the candidate for Governor, made a powerful address, from which we quote the following:

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE.

I am satisfied with my country. I have faith in it. I have faith in our grand old Constitution. I have faith in the intelligence and the heart of the great American people. In my heart, before my God, I love my country and I love its institutions. I am willing to give my blood for it. It has made me a prosperous and a happy man. I wish it to endure for generations to come, and to be handed down to endless posterity as a grand fabric of human liberty to last and bless mankind and make them happy. I am willing to make sacrifices, and, therefore, when I see this party spring up like a mushroom, charging all kinds of crime and villainies upon our form of government I become decided in opposition to it. I know our national Congress means to do right. Our simple-hearted President means to do right; he is not a gaudy President such as ANDY JOHNSON was; he is not a dignified President, in the sense generally used in speaking of persons of dignity. He is a plain, simple man, with an honest heart; he has been tried on many a field amid the darkest clouds and led on our hosts to victory; he conquered what was assumed to be the unconquerable host of the enemy. He brought back the flag and laid it down, and then in the kindest words he said to the rebels, the vehement, hard-hearted, stiff-necked rebels, now go to your homes; take your side-arms and your personal property; go back to your own States and live obedient to law, and that is all that will be required. Can you call that man a hated tyrant? If this great nation turns its back on Gen. GRANT after the triumph he has achieved, it will do wrong. To defeat that man now and send him back into the walks of private life, with the condemnation of the American people upon him, would be an act of ingratitude not to be forgiven this side of the great shining throne of heaven. I ask you to go to any soldier of the United States and ask him if, in the fearful ordeal of civil war, he ever received an unkind word from that man. He is a plain, simple little man, poor as poverty could make him, poor in everything but that quiet, solemn mein that God gave him; never heated, ever ready for the worst crises, he led us on to victory and brought us back to security and to peace. He has been a President for four years, and the great American people indorse and ratify him, and we see by the sentiment of this grand old Convention of today that the people will elect him for four years more. [Enthusiastic applause.] He is not a *belles lettres* man; not at all. He is a man of no very great accomplishments; neither was the immortal LINCOLN. He is a plain man, scarcely able to defend himself in common speech. He is not flippant with the tongue, nor glib in speech, but deprived of that great comfort of being able to make a stump speech. [Laughter and applause.] Occasionally we have all taken the liberty to make criticisms upon him. We have said if we had been President we would have done so and so, but the trouble is we were not President. The politicians have been decidedly severe, and the papers have dealt with him severely. We permit these American papers to say what they please. Some of them are very ably conducted, many of the articles are well written, and we obtain from them a great deal of information, but still we have no more idea of letting them run this country than we had of ANDY JOHNSON. The mistake they made is that there is nobody to reply to the morning issue, until the editor begins to believe he has the thing all his own way, and thinks he can march out and take this Republican Party on the wings of his little kite, and make any concern of it that he has a mind to. Here let me tell you that beyond the politicians, beyond the papers, and beyond the statesmen, there is a great undercurrent, consisting of the masses of the American people, which spring up when danger threatens, from farms, precincts, and villages, and meets in convention, and there takes hold of these fellows, and shakes them back into their propriety. [Laughter.] How came this grand convocation here today? It makes the hearts of the Democrats and Cincinnati folks sink. How came this hoary-headed gentleman here? A distinguished, warm-hearted, sensible old man, profound in the law. How came he, one of Illinois' distinguished citizens, to preside over this Convention today? [Applause.] That venerable old man is one of the parents of the laws of this State. Read the reports of the State and you will see his learning shining upon every page of Illinois jurisprudence and laws. He has not attended a political meeting before for ten years. How came these people marching up here today in such numbers? It is because they believe that something more than usual has stirred the quiet waters of the surface, and they came up to lay their hands upon it and settle it back again. Some of you fellows here doubted whether it was best to name a candidate for President; in fact, it was suggested that it was best not to name Gen. GRANT for President at Philadelphia, as perhaps some other man might be taken; but they despaired when these venerable men arrived. You do not know how you did it. You cannot find any one in Illinois even expressing the possibility of a doubt of the nomination of Gen. GRANT and the certainty of his election. Nobody ever did understand what common sense is; it is like the spirit of life. No one can tell what it is. You can dissect the system from the epidermis down to the toe-nails, take out the heart and discourse upon it; but when you ask the learned men as to the principle of life, they appeal to God. So with this principle of American common sense. Who can tell where it comes from? It takes hold of us and makes us better and greater for coming in contact with it. This American common sense says Gen. GRANT shall be President again. I have abandoned all hope of being nominated at Philadelphia. And there are 450 more, who have not the grace to say so, who have done like me. It is the belief of the American people that he sustained the country, and they insist upon nominating him again. They say about him that he has appointed too many relatives to office. This is just as a United States Senator would do, just as a Governor would do. This occasionally he did, and we all pretend to be mad about it. It is a very little, a trifling thing. He is the man who has dealt with your finances, been honest in the collection of the taxes; who has paid the debt so fast that you cannot keep up with it. There is not a Democrat, or anybody who was at Cincinnati, who can tell you how fast he has paid it. They say he is entitled to no credit for that, because we have furnished the money. Yes, we furnished the money, but he is the man who collected the money and accounted for it dollar for dollar.

THE LIBERALS AND THEIR REFORMS.

You Liberals say that you are for reform. Did you expect it to be put in your Cincinnati platform? When the Republican Party said it was opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories, it said so. When it said that it was opposed to human slavery, it said so, and everybody understood what it meant. When the Republicans said that the colored man should go free and should be a soldier, everybody comprehended the declaration. When it said the colored man should vote, the whole land knew what it meant. You say you are in favor of civil service reform. So is everybody. But what do you mean by it? [A voice in the audience—"To give the Democrats the loaves and fishes."] I think that is it. It is well enough to say that you are in favor of civil service reform, but you undertake a definition, and you land where WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON began. You have not added the breadth of one hair to what we have always said. Honesty, fidelity and capacity. Why, everybody requires that. You say, if the American people will just elect GREELEY for four years, you will promise never to bore them with him again. [Laughter.] But you do not even propose to change the Constitution of the United States in that respect. You have not the courage to assert a solitary principle that you have learned outside of the Republican Party. You simply reaffirm the doctrines of the Republican Party. You have behaved very well, and I feel pretty kindly toward you. For the last twelve years you have done very well with us. I give you all thanks for that, but I tell you when you attempt to set up a concern of your own, I take the right to make fun of it. On this question of civil service reform, I charge it upon you that you are playing false. I don't want to make you mad, for I want you all to vote for me. This last is the best thing you can do. You start out for civil service reform, but, when we read your platform, we find that you omitted it. You are in favor of civil service reform. What of it? Everybody else has been so. You say, go listen to the speeches of our great men for our meaning. I read Senator TRUMBULL's bill introduced a year ago. That makes it a penal offense for a member of Congress to recommend any person in the United States to the head of any Department, or to the President of the United States, for any office, be he ever so decent or honest. And this is Judge TRUMBULL's definition of his civil service reform. Now you understand it. The other day another distinguished leader of the Liberal Republican column went through Kansas, and for the first time in American politics introduced the spectrum. Gov. BROWN, while at Topeka, took up the spectroscope to scan civil service reform. He made a long and erudite speech. It fell like a dead weight upon the people. I do not know anybody who can understand it, unless it be the worthies in that county in Missouri where, in a single season, they have killed ninety-four wolves and thirty-nine wildcats. [Laughter.] So, looking through the lens, we see the light reflected thus variously. They believe that their Senators have the right to make recommendations to the President for offices, and they are glad when they do make recommendations. Now, there is a candidate for Vice-President, who gives a spectroscopic analysis of civil service reform, in which it seems that Judge TRUMBULL comes in direct opposition to his analysis and interpretation. Where such two great leaders do not agree, how do you expect the American people to understand it? Judge TRUMBULL says it should be a penal offense to recommend. I have no personal feeling against him, and have always respected him, and believed him to be a man of great purity of character. And so far as Mr. BROWN is concerned, I have no reason to believe that he is not the same sort of a man. Whether they would say as much of me or not, I cannot tell. I am to look into their platform, and I find in this important particular, Judge TRUMBULL gives one construction, and Mr. BROWN disagrees with him and gives another. Then who wonders that the people are confused about it? There seems to be no sense or honesty of purpose in it. So far as I know, there has always been more civil service reform about the Republican Party than anywhere else. Judge TRUMBULL permitted himself to say that all the eminent men in the Republican Party were going to Cincinnati. You saw the kind of fellows that went from Springfield, Bloomington and Chicago, [laughter and applause,] and while I will do them the credit to say that they were the best element at Cincinnati, I will leave you to judge whether they are any better than other people. They went there for civil service reform, forgetting that Gen. GRANT was the first President who ever offered to give up all his patronage as Executive, if by that means the civil service could be purified. [Great applause.] He is the only man who ever brought himself in direct antagonism with the leading men of his party on that account. He said: "I do sincerely desire civil service reform, and will cordially co-operate with Congress in order to attain this result." Now, when GRANT went further than any other man in the United States, and further than any other President ever went before in this direction, why is it that these Liberals cannot be satisfied? These fellows who went from Springfield and Chicago, Tammany Hall, and various other places in the United States, to Cincinnati, put their own construction on civil service reform. I do not blame them at all. But how could you expect these gentlemen on the outside to do otherwise than quarrel when two of their great leaders differ so? Gov. BROWN said it was the best thing to recommend officers to the President. Judge TRUMBULL said it was the meanest of all things to do; and these other fellows concluded that the fairest exposition of the doctrine would be to turn us all out and turn them all in. Now that can be understood; it means something. There is not a Democrat in the State of Illinois that cannot appreciate the full force of it. The next thing was another reform. They must have amnesty for every rebel in the United States. That is liberal indeed. But I tell these gentlemen that before we can grant amnesty to the rebels, it will become our bounden duty to grant amnesty to these Cincinnati rebels. [Applause and shouts of laughter.] Amnesty is not principle; it is simply an act of clemency; a mere act of charity; a mere question of propriety; of expediency; fully covered by the Republican platform of 1865; again modified and made plain by the Illinois platform of 1872, in this city today. You call it a principle. Why organize a side party upon it? It is but the exercise of charity; you cannot manufacture a principle out of it. It is a mere question of expediency, and to be granted to every man in the South when he shall be willing to come back and behave. This Cincinnati Convention deliberately determined to have revenue reform, charging upon you and I and the people that we have a tariff solely in the interests of monopolists with the cry of "robber," "robber," from morning till night. And so they went to Cincinnati to bring the tariff to a free trade and reform standard, and to get rid of this terrible monopoly. And so they met in convention, and to show the American people that they were in dead earnest in this matter, they nominated HORACE GREELEY. They said they were opposed to the Kuklux laws, which were crushing out the liberties of the Southern States, and their papers came out and assailed GRANT because of these laws. They were determined to abolish the Kuklux laws, and were willing to fight if needs be, to make them odious. Now, what did they do? They nominated HORACE GREELEY, who strenuously advocated every Kuklux law, and growled, and growled continually because President GRANT did not kill more and more of these people down there who so much needed killing. There had been much corruption in New-York, and Congress was compelled to pass a law protecting the rights of American citizens. They took that law as an outrage. They say it tramples down the rights of the people. What did they do? They nominated HORACE GREELEY, who demands not only the enforcement of the act, but growled for six months because Congress did not pass a more stringent law. Could any party be more consistent? Could any one expect to get votes from this party? This movement has been a frightful disappointment; it is a delusion. No Republican has gone to Cincinnati who was not cheated in the expectation he had of breaking our own party up. They found it impossible to break up the old party. They are dissatisfied and unhappy because we are going along smooth and nice. They wanted something new. The masses of the men who went there have been imposed upon, and the result is that they are ready today to turn their backs on the chiefs and come back into the old party where they belong. I would not feel today as they feel for anything. I have no unkindness toward them. I have no malignant feeling for them. I am sorry, and a little ashamed. I wish they hadn't done it. I wish they had stayed where they belong, and helped to elect another good man to Congress, and the next President, to keep the Government in the hands of its friends, and in the hands of the people who love and adore it.

The Colored Executive Committee Indorse the Administration.

At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Colored General Committee of the City and County of New-York, held at their rooms, Nos. 245 and 247 Thompson-street, after the regular business the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That we fully coincide with and indorse the proceedings of the Colored State Convention, held in Troy on the 8th and 9th instant, feeling in perfect assurance that we are uttering the sentiments of the colored voters of New-York County.

2. *Resolved*, That the State Convention held in Elmira on the 15th inst., and the resolutions passed as its platform, and the unanimity of feeling in favor of the present Administration for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention; also, the appointing of our old and tried friend, Hon. GERRITT SMITH, and Rev. W. F. BUTLER, as delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention, have our warmest sympathy, and shall have our united and hearty support.

3. *Resolved*, That we acknowledge the untiring and superhuman efforts to produce a perfect Civil Rights bill in the person of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, and that the gratitude of the whole colored race in the United States will be extended to him, and his name handed down to posterity as our noble statesman and champion for human rights.

4. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and New-York *Daily Standard*; also, our regular organ, the *Progressive American*.

The Rush of Strawberries and Peas North.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal, May 22.

A novel scene was exhibited on Market-square yesterday afternoon. Some thirty-five or forty wagons, loaded with strawberries and peas, were crowded together near the ferry wharf. So great was the rush that one of the wagons was driven against another and completely "telescoped," and the mules drawing it were slightly injured. On inquiring the cause of all this crushing and jamming together of wagons, we learned that they had come from the wharf of the New-York steamer, which was loaded to her fullest capacity, and could take on no more cargo. These wagons were awaiting their turn to be carried over to Portsmouth for the transfer of their loads to the Baltimore and Philadelphia steamers. We are informed that the ferry gates on the Portsmouth side were closed so as not to allow the egress of wagons—the Baltimore boat having on a full load. A large quantity of strawberries and peas was left behind. These will be shipped today.

Gen. Howard's Success in Arizona.

From the San Francisco Alta, May 17.

Letters from Arizona report that Gen. HOWARD, Gen. CROOK, and the people, are working together harmoniously on the Indian question. Gen. Howard, instead of avoiding the white men, and acting as though the savages were the only parties to be considered, has sought opportunities to meet the citizens, and has satisfied himself that the teamsters, miners and farmers, who in some districts have lost one tenth of their number, annually, for several years in succession, are not anxious for warfare. They want to be protected against the Indians as soon as possible, and have objected to the peace policy only because they did not believe it would attain the result. So far, Gen. HOWARD has, we believe, done nothing save collect information, but he has inspired the Arizonians with confidence that he will advise a policy favorable to the permanent prosperity of the Territory.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Canvass for State Officers—The Governorship—The Candidate for Attorney-General and the Colored Vote—Neill McKay.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, May 24, 1872.

Many readers of the TIMES would have been pleased to attend the demonstration in favor of the re-election of GRANT and Gov. CALDWELL at our City Hall last night. The Governor is now in the midst of a brilliant campaign, and has already visited the principal places in the State. Judge MERRIMON, his competitor for the office, has spoken several times with him, but he was so thoroughly worsted at a joint debate at Fayetteville, a few days ago, that he has failed to put in an appearance since then. Gov. CALDWELL's logic is unanswerable. When he charges the Conservatives with perpetrating the most atrocious Kuklux outrages, gives the days, hours and places of their occurrence, no one can successfully oppose him, unless he can deny the facts, and that his opponents do not pretend to do. Again, when he asserts that the very men, Judge MERRIMON and Senator RANSOM, are now enjoying high political rewards for defending in the Courts the notorious STETSON, who stole seven million dollars from the State by railroad jobbing, the same men who charge the Republicans with all the rascality of said STETSON, oratorical balderdash is useless, if the facts are not gainsaid.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

T. S. CALDWELL combines the suavity and address of the Southern gentleman with the progressive ideas of the new era. Represented by the opposition as a monster in wickedness, any fair-minded man will, after hearing him, pronounce him a defender of law and order. He expects to carry the State in August, and the men who should know say that he will. He has no hope for the State of North Carolina or for the country except that based on the re-election of U. S. GRANT. There is one principle incorporated in the civil polity of this State that recent history has proved a false one. The Governor has no veto, so that if the Legislature requires the Executive to violate the Constitution he must either comply or take direct issue with them. When the Governor is of one party and the Legislature of another, great trouble ensues.

THE CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE COLORED VOTE.

T. L. HARGRONE, candidate for Attorney-General, also addressed the meeting. He reviewed in an able manner the acts of the last Conservative Legislature, from a legal standpoint. Among them are cumulative suffrage, gerrymandering, and class legislation. He was a rebel Colonel, and believed secession was right; but he is one of those men who are wise in their generation, and he now declares that he has a "through ticket" as a Republican. Speaking of the idea of the colored people voting for GREELEY, because he was an Abolitionist, he was reminded of the little story of the favorite cosset Billy, that an older brother put in the midst of a scaley lot of sheep, when the paternal flock was to be divided. He thought the younger brother would choose that lot because of Billy. But the younger brother on viewing the lot remarked, "Billy, I've loved you long, and I love you now, but what a crowd you are in!" Just so of HORACE GREELEY and the colored man. "Now," said the speaker, "We didn't give you your freedom; it was Gen. GRANT and his soldiers. He was the man who protected you in that freedom. Now are you going to vote for any one else?" [Cries of "No! No!" all over the house.] It was then that he touched the key-note of Southern Republicanism. What does "Liberal Republicanism," if admitted into power, mean in the South? Does it not mean a "liberal" reinstatement of old rebel leaders in office, and very likely a "liberal" use of rebel bowie-knives?

NEILL M'KAY.

The Republican nominee, NEILL MCKAY, for Congressman in the Third District, is spoken of as a popular and rising young lawyer. The only Republican paper of this region, the *Post*, has become a daily of late, and its tone and management are much improved. W.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The spotted fever is prevailing with unwonted fatality in some portions of Pennsylvania.

The new municipal Hall in Pittsburg, Penn., will be formally opened to the public today.

The President has recognized OSCAR ALDBERG as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Memphis, Tenn.

The Michigan State Sunday-school Convention will hold its annual sessions at Ionia on the 12th and 13th of June.

Hon. N. D. SPERRY and wife, of New-Haven, Conn., celebrated their silver wedding on Thurday evening last.

An ordinance before the Cleveland City Council prohibits exhibitions under canvas within the city limits. Devotees of the circus and the menagerie are in despair.

Milford, Del., has begun to ship strawberries, and expects to send about 3,000 quarts. It promises 30,000 baskets of peaches, if no disaster befalls the fruit before it ripens.

Mr. HENRY SPAULDING, Manager of Dan Rice's Circus, was shot in two places, at Baxter Springs, Kansas, on the 22d of May, in a difficulty about the license of a candy-stand.

Hon. WILLIAM WELSH and other members of the Indian Commission leave St. Paul on Monday for an extended trip among the Indians of Dakota and Montana, adjacent to the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A verdict of $7,500 damages has been obtained against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company by Mrs. MARGARET SALMON, whose husband, an engineer on the road, was killed, near Brookville, Kansas, last February.

At the election on Saturday for officers of the United Consolidated Railroad Companies, at Trenton, N. J., under the new act, JOHN G. STEVENS was elected President, RICHARD F. STEVENS Treasurer, and THOMAS J. STRYKER, Register.

Yesterday ROBERT FULLER, a farmer living within four miles of Troy, Ohio, called his wife out of the house and shot her in the breast with a revolver, inflicting a wound believed to be fatal. He then shot himself and died instantly.

A barn owned by Hon. A. BRUYN HASBROUCK, in Kingston, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $6,000; partially insured. A number of cattle and horses, also farming implements and a quantity of hay and straw were also burned.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, will celebrate its 234th anniversary today. The annual discourse will be delivered by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, at the Hollis-street Church, and the dinner will be served in Faneuil Hall.

The funeral services of Prof. ALBERT HOPKINS will take place at Williamstown to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M. Those desiring to attend should arrange to be at Troy in season for the early morning train to Williamstown. They can return so as to reach New-York early Wednesday morning.

The statement made some days since in a portion of the Western Press that the river reports of the Signal Bureau were to be discontinued after the 1st of June is incorrect. Instead of being discontinued, they are to be materially improved from that date, so as to render them of even greater value to the river interests than at present.

A curious case of spontaneous combustion is noted in Reading, Penn. A gentleman, after oiling some wood-work, left the piece of flannel he had used in a bowl with a small quantity of linseed-oil, and placed it on the second-story balcony in the open air, intending to use them again. The following morning he found that the flannel had taken fire and been wholly consumed, the ashes remaining in the bowl.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Bembeta, the Cuban General, a Passenger for New-York.

Breaking up the Municipal Rings in Havana.

Salazar, the Venezuelan Rebel Chief, Captured and Shot.

Carlists Surrendering on Serrano's Promise of Pardon.

Napoleon's Sedan Letter Sent to President Thiers.

CUBA.

Breaking Municipal Rings in Havana—Bembeta on the Way to New-York.

HAVANA, May 26.—The course pursued by ZABALZA, the new Governor of Havana, in reforming the municipal Administration, and completely destroying the rings, gives great satisfaction.

The ex-insurgent Gen. BERNABE VARONA, alias Bembeta, is a passenger on the *City of Mexico* on his way to New York. Capt. TIMMERMAN was asked to deliver him up, but refused. BEMBETA embarked at Vera Cruz.

VENEZUELA.

Blanco Captures Valencia—Salazar Captured and Shot.

HAVANA, May 26.—Venezuelan advices, received via St. Thomas, state that President BLANCO has captured Valencia, and that SALAZAR, the ex-rebel chieftain, has been captured, Court-martialed and shot.

SPAIN.

Amnesty Granted to Carlists Who Surrender—Only One Band Remaining.

MADRID, May 26.—Marshal SERRANO grants full pardon to all the insurgents who voluntarily surrender to the authorities. On Saturday the Carlists in Biscay availed themselves of this clemency in large numbers. One band only remains in the mountains of Navarre.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Letter to the Generals Sent to M. Thiers.

PARIS, May 23.—The Generals who received NAPOLEON's recent letter assuming the responsibility for the surrender of Sedan transmitted it to President THIERS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Steam-ship Baltimore to go into Dock for Repairs at Southampton.

LONDON, May 26.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship *Baltimore*, injured in the collision off Hastings, has been towed to Southampton, where she goes into dock for repairs.

MEXICO.

Revolutionists at Monterey Fortifying—The Government Forces Advancing.

CAMARGO, Mexico, May 25.—Gen. CERALLOS has received news from Monterey that the revolutionists are fortifying rapidly. Apparently TREVINO and QUEROGA will make a stand. Gen QUERRA is near Linares with a small force. CORRELLA and ZEPEDA are near Saltillo, and will soon be in front of Monterey. It is doubtful if CEVALLOS' cavalry will be remounted in time to move against the enemy.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27—1 A. M.—An area of low barometer has advanced eastward over Minnesota and Upper Michigan, being now, probably, central north of Lake Huron, accompanied by brisk winds. Clear weather is now prevailing over the Atlantic and Gulf States with light southerly winds, and over the northwest with northerly to westerly winds. Cloudy and threatening weather from Eastern Missouri and Tennessee to lower Michigan and the lower lakes, with areas of rain. The barometer is highest from Florida to South Carolina.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer north of Lake Huron will continue moving eastwardly. Increased cloudiness and southerly winds, veering to westerly over the New-England and Middle States, with rain over the northern portions, and possibly over the southern portion. Rising barometer, westerly to northerly winds, and clear and clearing weather, extend southward to the Ohio Valley and Lake Erie by Monday evening. Clear and pleasant weather from Tennessee and North Carolina southward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Scotch Marriage Law.

An action has been raised in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, at the instance of Mrs. ROBERTSON, wife of HENRY ROBERTSON, of the Seventh Hussars, at Aldershott, with the view of establishing her status and rights as the widow of Major STEUART, of Murthly, and as the mother of the boy, the alleged heir, who lately died. She has brought the summons in her own and her present husband's name, and it is directed against Sir ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS STEUART, the present heir of entail, and also against FRANC NICHOLS STEUART, the late Sir WILLIAM DRUMMOND STEUART's alleged executor. The pursuers maintain that payment should be made to them by the defender, Sir ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS STEUART, of the sum of £6,666 13s. 4d., or £20,000 sterling, "being respectively the third part of or the whole of his intromissions with said movable estate or effects;" and the defender, the said FRANC NICHOLS, or FRANC NICHOLS STEUART, of the sum of £2,000, or £6,000 sterling, "being respectively the third of or the whole of said estate and effects intromitted with by him." In the condescendence, the pursuer, Mrs. ROBERTSON, states that she is the daughter of the late Mr. WILSON, fishing-rod and tackle manufacturer, Edinburgh. Most of the facts given are the same as those stated in the previous action. The account of the marriage as related in the present case is as follows: "Major STEUART determined to enter into a private contract of marriage with the pursuer in her father's house, and this resolution was carried out on the evening of Tuesday, the 13th of February, 1866. On the afternoon of that day he caused the pursuer to put on a black silk dress, which she had received from him in a present, to have her hair dressed by a hair-dresser, and otherwise be prepared for her wedding. Supper was then served up in the sitting-room, and when it was over, and in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. WILSON, the pursuer's brother GEORGE, and Mrs. KELLOT, Major STEUART filled the wine-glasses all round. He then went down on his knees, and for the purpose of carrying through a marriage between himself and the pursuer, he said to the pursuer: 'MAGGIE, will you be my wife?' The pursuer replied, 'Yes,' and then and there accepted Major STEUART as her husband, and they became married persons. He then took a plain gold marriage-ring from his vest pocket, and placed it on the third finger of her left hand, after which he held up his right hand, and while still on his knees said: 'I swear by the Almighty God that I take you for my wife.' The health of the married couple was proposed by Mr. WILSON, and drunk by all present. On the same occasion he stated that the marriage was not to be made public till he had money. Afterward the couple were bedded after the old Scotch fashion, and stockings, pillows and other articles thrown at them. After the marriage they continued to live in Mr. WILSON's house, and were held and acknowledged by him and his wife, and all the other members of the household, as well as by their friends, neighbors and acquaintances, as married persons, and they behaved to each other as such." The hearing of proof in the action, "STEUART *vs.* PADWICK" concluded on Friday. Lord MACKENZIE took the case to *avizandum*.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Thieves on the Fourth-Avenue Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Monday evening, May 20, I arrived in New-York by the 11¼ night train from New-Haven, and took a Fourth-avenue car on my way to Brooklyn. The car was full at the start, but when we reached Chambers-street there were but four passengers inside and three on the rear platform, all men. Soon after leaving Chambers-street the conductor found it convenient to go to the forward part of the car, inside, and remained there. At Beekman-street I attempted to leave the car, when a man stepped out before me upon the lower step, and refused to move. I turned to leave by the other steps and encountered another of the same disposition. I turned again, and the third stepped between myself and the door. The fourth man sat on the framework behind me. It took but an instant to comprehend a part of the situation, and another instant to decide how to act. I grasped the man before me and thrust him aside, and stepping into the doorway turned upon them and called them rascals. Two left the car instantly. I called to the fourth man, who I thought was a stranger, to look out for his pocketbook, but he coolly took out his watch and looked me fully in the face. I then comprehended the entire of the situation. The two on the steps and the third at the door, were simply guards, the fourth, on the railing, was to do the light or heavy finger-work, as occasion might require, and the conductor was to share in the spoils. Nothing but my promptness in action saved me from being robbed—possibly a worse fate. This took place at about 12 o'clock, in Park-row, between Beekman-street and the car-stand, opposite the Astor House. I looked for a policeman, but not one was to be seen. The men, however, were out of sight almost in an instant.

I presume it would be simply a waste of time to ask the railroad company to afford some sort of protection to travelers while in their cars, and I know of no way in which life and property may be comparatively safe, but for every man who is compelled to travel in the night to regard every collection of three or four strange men as thieves and robbers, and avoid by every possible means collision with them. Our policemen are too few and far between, to be relied upon for protection. TRAVELER.

A City Missionary's Story.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One cause of the spread of small-pox in this City is undoubtedly the treatment which small-pox patients receive at the hands of the officials under whose care they fall. They have succeeded in instilling such a horror of themselves among the poor that every expedient is resorted to in order to hide sick friends from their search. Some of the tales which reach my ears are heartrending, but let the following be told as a sample of the stupidity and tyranny of small-pox officials. The daughter of a respectable German woman in the Seventeenth Ward was ill. Her doctor, or doctress, rather, fearing it might be small-pox, reported it to the Health Officer. This official came, and, barely glancing at the case, ordered her to the hospital. The mother insisted that her daughter, a young woman of about twenty, did not have the disease, refused to allow her departure, and begged him to examine the case more thoroughly. The Health Officer, feeling his authority slighted, threatened Police. The next day he came with an ambulance, and an order for Police help, and dragged away the helpless girl. She was thrust into the conveyance, in which was already a man badly broken out with the disease, and driven away to the hospital, where she was confined with several other patients. As soon, however, as the doctor of the hospital came to her, he cried out, (to use her language,) "Great God, what did you bring this girl here for? She hasn't the small-pox." Again she was placed in the small-pox ambulance, and at night reached her heart-broken family. It took her two weeks to recover from the horrors of that day. Her mother's small business was broken up, the family and neighborhood exposed to contagion, and mental and heart-suffering inflicted, which cannot be described, all through the stupidity or obstinacy of this Health Officer; while the doctor, who was called on her return, said, it was evident at a glance that she did not have the small-pox. CITY MISSIONARY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 24, 1872.

Staten Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret very much to have to say that the forcible articles relating to Staten Island, which have lately appeared in your paper, have had very little, if any, beneficial effect—that is, upon the people at large. A minority are strong (in mind) and pugnacious, but of what avail? Yesterday, the Staten Islanders, those residing in the village of Edgewater, had an opportunity to pierce through and break away the heavy bank of clouds which had overshadowed that benighted village for so many years. But, no! They preferred to continue the same routine of cheating and robbery, and they have got it. In three of the wards, (saying nothing of the other wards,) three well-known citizens were nominated for election as rulers of that village, men known by every one to be honest, upright, incorruptible. Every effort was made to elect them, but they were defeated, and three of the worst men that could have been selected, chosen in their places. The minority worked hard, and were encouraged to think that their reform candidates would be successful, but men went back on them, either from fear or personal interest, who had promised to work and vote with them. One defeated candidate says this morning he lost 100 votes (and which 100 would more than have elected him) by trickery or corruption. And so we have voted ourselves back into the Slough of Despond for two years more. What shall we do? Advise us, if you can. Shall we form a vigilance committee? or shall we, like good, obedient children, put our fingers in our mouths, hang our heads and submit?

Mr. Editor, the damage to the village of Edgewater resulting from yesterday's election is mildly estimated at $100,000. Truly, dollars could not compensate for the effect, morally, on the welfare and prosperity of that benighted, God-forsaken, and long-suffering community.

A RESIDENT AND VOTER.

WEDNESDAY, May 22, 1872.

Slow Stages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The zeal with which you have entered into various matters of reform during the past year induces me to call attention, through your journal, to the imposition that is practiced upon patrons of the lines of omnibuses by their proprietors, in allowing their drivers to take nearly double the time that they should in going over their routes and charging double the fare that the cars do for the same distances, which they make in much less time. The former conveyances crawl along Broadway, oftentimes for two-thirds of its length, seldom going off a walk, even where it is sufficiently free from blockade to enable them to do so, thereby taking up the time of the passengers as if it were of no moment whatever. Since adopting the plan of "taking the fare on entering," the drivers have become perfectly independent, and are deaf to all entreaties to drive on; but let the passengers only pay when they shall have reached their destinations, and then if the driver failed to do his duty he would lose his fares, as they would get down and proceed by other conveyance or walk, which they could do quicker than to ride at the rate which the omnibuses now go. No one can object to the double car fare charged by the omnibuses, as they are so much cleaner and more confortable than the cars. But to take double the fare and double the time too, that the cars do for the same work is what the public ought not to put up with, and if the proprietors know their interest they will remedy this abuse without delay. JUSTICE.

Suburban Travel Up the Hudson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the facilities for suburban communication are annually increasing in almost every direction, there has been a notable exception in the case of the Hudson River Railroad, in reference to places this side of Yonkers. Twelve years ago places along this line were nearer down-town than to-day, even with the aid of the elevated railway.

The remedy is simple. The Hudson River Road runs hourly trains between Yonkers and Thirtieth-street, making all the stops. But below Fifty-ninth-street these trains have to run at quarter speed, perhaps as a foretaste of the tedious journey through the City. It is suggested that the Company provide a small depot for these trains at Fifty-ninth street, where the road runs close to the river, and establish a ferry to connect it with some convenient point down-town, such as Chambers-street. One boat, (of light swift model, for foot passengers, only,) could run back and forth so as to meet all the trains. And if, in addition to this, a portion of the Madison-avenue cars were to turn off at Fifty-ninth-street and cross the City to the North River, the result would be a rapid and easy distribution of the travel to all parts of the City.

The ferry would also, independently of its railroad connections, supply a much-needed means of communication with the west-side region, and would bring the Central Park within thirty minutes of Chambers street.

The above suggestions are respectfully submitted to Commodore VANDERBILT and to the public. RIVERDALE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 21, 1872.

The Administration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am confident the President and his Administration need no better commendation than that furnished by those prints which now oppose or "condemn him with faint praise." The Democrats are still the same as in 1861, a dangerous faction, reckless in opposition, and not to be trusted with power. They denounce the Republican Party for the war, the debt, and heavy taxation. Was the Charleston Convention then made up of Republicans? Were DAVIS, JOHNSTON, LEE, TOOMBS, and their associates—who made war on the Union and compelled it at this frightful cost, to save its life—Republicans? They do not admit that the controlling section of the Democratic Party, which devised and executed the great treason, did any wrong, or that the Republicans, in saving the national existence, did any good. They denounce the Administration for keeping an overflowing Treasury, with a surplus of $80,000,000 annually, without reducing taxes, but omit to say to whom this surplus is due. So long as ANDREW JOHNSON was President, with them as his supporters, there was no such surplus, and no reduction of the debt, and it is to the economy and energy of the present Administration that the country owes its surplus. The contrast is brought too sharply before the people between the Democratic error of spending all that can be raised in profligate extravagance and the Republican error of spending too much in reducing the national debt, and the nation will not be slow between the two evils to choose the least. READER.

A Monument to Christopher Columbus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The account in your issue of today of the unveiling of the "Shakespeare Monument," its donation to our City, the response of our Park Commissioners, and the beautiful tribute to his genius and character by our honored citizen, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, with the remaining interesting exercises, have been read with pleasure by your many readers, and by myself with more than ordinary interest; and being one of those who believe we should cherish the memory of the great and good, and give the same tangible form, I desire through your columns that you suggest to the citizens of this City, if it is not a duty and pleasure, to place on the beautiful Mall of our Central Park, a monument to the one to whom we are indebted for the first discovery of this our America. I believe a movement to honor the name of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS in this way would meet with a most generous and hearty response on the part of our citizens. We should do honor to the man, although of foreign birth, who found the way over a trackless deep to this, the "New World," and which has become the happy and prosperous home to so many from all nations, and to us who feel the just national pride in this our loved country.

A CONSTANT READER OF YOUR JOURNAL.

Horace Greeley and the Democrats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In today's issue of the TIMES I notice a correspondence signed V., purporting to give an account of the late Democratic County Convention, held at this place. Your correspondent is entirely misinformed. There was no resolution offered indorsing Mr. GREELEY. Mr. REEVES was elected delegate to the Rochester Convention *viva voce* without the formality of a ballot. In a free and general interchange of views respecting the propriety of the Democratic Party indorsing Mr. GREELEY, it appeared that delegates representing fourteen votes were in favor of such policy, and that delegates representing twenty votes were opposed. As a matter of fact, and possibly of interest to your readers, I will state that there are a goodly number of leading Democrats in this County who favor Mr. GREELEY and the Liberal movement. Very respectably yours,

GEO. HOWELL,
Chairman late Democratic County Convention.

RIVERHEAD, Suffolk County, N. Y., Saturday, May 18, 1872.

A Plea for "Rich Children."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in your paper a plea for most all of the animal kingdom, including poor men, women and children, but I have seen no plea for rich children that go out with their nurses to get the pure air. I have been a witness in seeing the nurses beat, and shake, and bounce them on the stone steps of stoops till they screamed with pain, and the nurses would talk and reason with them as if they were old folks. I suppose these children must have mothers, but where are they? I suppose shopping. Why not hire the cruel girls to go shopping, and the mothers stay with the little children till they get big enough to strike back, or to tell mother that nurse beats them? If the mothers would do as I write, they would save the little dears a good many black and blue spots that their mothers never see. E. M. R.

A Call for Mr. Greeley's Record.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For twenty-five years I have paid for and read the *Tribune* as my favorite paper, and during the Summer months have taken two copies, one each at my country and City house.

Both are now stopped forever, in deep disgust. If you will collate the *Tribune's* utterances against Democrats, of the type of those against WELLS, and print them in good style as a campaign document, you will help to make it impossible for the people of this country to send GREELEY to the White House.

NO. 328 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1872.

[Our readers have already had installments of Mr. GREELEY'S record, which will be added to from time to time, as space admits.]

Eighth-Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper this morning you have an article on the present condition of our City parks. The improvement already made by the present Board is very satisfactory to all true citizens. But can you give any information to me, as well as many property-owners, on the line of the Eighth-avenue, why that thoroughfare is in its present disgraceful condition? We have waited long and patiently for reform to show itself in that section of the City, but in vain. Will the influential TIMES lend its voice to that crying evil, and oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 21, 1872.

Was it the Wrecked Saginaw?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A notice lately appeared in your paper to the effect that one of the Pacific Mail steamers, (of the Japan line,) in passing near "Ocean Island," (Pacific,) saw some pieces of wreck which they supposed might be part of the late United States steamer *Saginaw*, lost on that island.

If these pieces of wreck were even fifteen or twenty feet long, it is not probable that they were part of the *Saginaw*.

There were but two pieces of any size left on the island, and they would show marks of having been worked upon with axes, levers, &c.

It is possible that another vessel may have been recently lost on some of the islands in that neighborhood, and it would be well if vessels passing those islands kept a lookout for any indications of such loss.

WESTERN, N. Y., Saturday, May 25, 1872.

A Soldier's Views.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although the *Tribune* is seeking by its untruth to make HORACE GREELEY and JEFF. DAVIS office-holders, we, the veteran soldiers, will not give GREELEY our support, for we have defended the flag in battle and to preserve the Union. While our dead brothers are sleeping beneath should we give our support to a man who may place DAVIS in power? No, never. Gen. GRANT carried us through battles that cost many a loyal life, to victory. Now all of us will unite with heart and hand and bring him out to victory in the battle of November. C. G.,
Captain Fifty-fourth New-York Vet. Vols.

The Strike in Brooklyn.

The Central Committee of the Eight-hour League of this City has called a mass-meeting of the employes in the building and cabinet-making trade of Brooklyn, embracing cabinet-makers, wood-carvers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, machinists, gilders, wood-turners, &c., which will be held, this evening, at the Pavillion, No. 108 and 202 Court-street. The object is to strike for the eight-hour labor reform.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The Political Situation—Gen. Chanzy's Conversion—Antecedent Affairs—Formation of a Thiers Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, May 11, 1872.

The most important piece of news for the week about to close, is the conversion of Gen. CHANZY to the Republic—I mean, to the Republic of M. THIERS. On Wednesday the Left Centre opened its reconstructed Bureau, (or General Committee,) and, by special request of the Government, Gen. CHANZY was chosen for its President, or Chairman. In a speech not without cleverness and many evidences of genuine talent, the General developed the programme of the party to which he had just given his adhesion, and told how and why he had been converted to the Republican idea. The reasons he gave were sensible enough, but every one here understands that this explanation was merely a fiction of rhetoric—perfectly pardonable, by the by—for the purpose of excusing a somewhat brusque change of seats in the Chamber. Hitherto, Gen. CHANZY has sat upon the Right, and has been counted as a member of the majority; but, although his abilities were recognized, he was regarded as too young a man, or one too liberal and progressive in his ideas, to fill the post of party leader. For a long time the majority has been looking for that political white blackbird, but has found it a rare *oiseau* "in the times which were," to use a French expression. The Duc D'AUMALE was at first expected to fill this post, but it was soon seen that he had not the moral courage if he possessed the ability. The subsequent search has been spasmodic, according to circumstances, but the appearance of M. ROUHER as a leader of the Bonapartists, and of GAMBETTA as a leader of the Radical Left, and the defection of Gen. CHANZY, showed the pressing necessity of prompt action. The Duc D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER was pitched upon as the only man at hand. His first effort had a great success at the moment of delivery, for scandal always does succeed at first; but the calmer judgment of the morning showed that the man had not yet been discovered. It was very evident that the Duke was not equal to the occasion—but more of him anon. Gen. CHANZY went over to the Left Centre, the party which sustains M. THIERS because it regards him as a moderate Republican with Orleanist tendencies, and accepted the leadership assigned to him by authority. The above expression does not do full justice to the *Centre Gauche*. A majority of its members are, beyond doubt, tinged with Orleanism, and support the Provisional with an Orleanist *arrière pensée*, but among them must be counted the true Republicans of the Grévy stamp, who have sense enough to know that a definite Republic can never be reached by the road chosen by the extreme Left.

M. THIERS' WORK.

Now, it will be asked, how came it that the Left Centre went to the Right for its leader? That was the work of the President. For some time past M. THIERS has been failing in health and found himself unequal to the many tasks he would impose upon himself. The most important of these tasks referred to the reorganization of the army, and as this required, owing to the conflict between the Government and the Assembly on the question of obligatory service, a great deal of speaking, M. THIERS found that his *physique* were not equal to the work. He had to find some one to do that work for him. Gen. DE CISSEY, Secretary for War, is the man who ought to do it, but the Comte DE CISSEY is a Legitimist of the extreme Right, and does not share the President's views regarding paid exemptions or substitutions. Marshal MACMAHON was called upon, but refused to mingle in any way with politics, but he recommended his protégé, Gen. CHANZY. It was MACMAHON who first recommended this young officer for the command of the second Army of the Loire, and the result showed that he was not unworthy the high opinion of his distinguished patron. The Marshal is said to have conducted the negotiations, and to have overcome all of CHANZY'S objections (if any there were) to a change of position. It was in this way he became converted to the Republic—the Republic of M. THIERS—and with these facts in mind we can enjoy the talent he shows in his plea for the Republican idea. Of one thing we may be sure—Gen. CHANZY will follow MACMAHON, whatever the latter's designs may be, and I imagine both will sustain the Republic loyally if it can be kept out of the hands of the extreme men; if not, I leave my readers to divine the probable course of the two. In developing the theory of his party the General gave this as his leading principle: "The union of all for the regeneration of the country, and war against the Communists."

A THIERS PARTY.

I have been thus explicit in giving the origin of this new movement, because it may lead to some very important events later, and because the position now held by this young officer is second only to that of the President in point of influence. This may surprise you, but you will understand it better when I say that it is the foundation of a Thiers Party, the first since the organization of the Assembly, and it will be a more powerful representative of M. THIERS than any or all of his Ministers. Its rather brilliant young leaders may be called, therefore, the Vice-President, as ROUHER was called the Vice-Emperor, or the Bugrand of the Provisional Republic. His influence will certainly bring other important adhesions, more particularly since this bureau will be able to control a majority of the patronage, and we must naturally look for a speedy declaration of war against it on the part of the Left, which step will force the Right to act with it, or, at least, not to act against it, in self-defense. It must be confessed that M. THIERS has played his game with rare skill and cleverness, and if he now dares to form a party of his own it is because he has the Right just where he wants it and dares do anything he pleases. The *Journal des Débats*, strongly Orleanist in its feeling, as is well known, says of this step:

"This discourse will be much read and commented upon. It is, moreover, a grave event this reconstruction of the Left Centre. Instead of basing itself in part upon the Right Centre, and another part upon the extreme Left, (*gauche pure*,) this parliamentary group preserves a separate existence, independent of the other factions of the majority."

This Right Centre of which the *Débats* speaks, is the Orleanist faction, and, of course, that party sees with great regret its entire strength going over to the Thiers party, for with this new formation in working order the Orleanists will have no force whatever in the Chamber. It is not probable they can unite with the Legitimists—since they could not when a monarchy was possible—and hence we may say exit Orleanists and Legitimists, and enter the Thiers party. The Republican character of the latter takes the wind out of the sails of the extreme Left and leaves them the choice of following its lead or of pronouncing openly for Communism. It will be observed that CHANZY has thus trumped GAMBETTA'S cards completely, for the ex-dictator had cut away from the extreme men of his party and acted with great moderation for the purpose of getting the very leadership now bestowed upon the brilliant young General. Remaining the only redoubtable enemy of this party, the Bonapartists under M. ROUHER. At present this faction numbers just five Deputies, but there is a world of strength in this simple fact. The French are inclined to superstition, and it is remembered that the Opposition which finally overthrew the Empire long numbered but five members in the Corps Legislatif. Besides, what gives particular strength to this germ or nucleus of a party is the internal self-consciousness of more than 480 Deputies that they would vote for the Empire rather than see the Radicals win, and the suspicion that pretty much every man in the House, despite strongly hyperbolical protests to the contrary, would do the same thing. ASHBY.

Lacrosse—The Knickerbockers' Tour.

The members of the Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club, of New-York, the champion club of the United States, having been defeated only by the Toronto Club and the Caughnawaga Indians of Canada, have decided upon sending a representative twelve to play the principal clubs of Canada. They will start about the 27th of June. The twelve selected are EDWARD CLUFF, who will probably be elected Captain; R. W. Hopkins, C. H. Thompson, W. P. Richey, James Taylor, W. Flynt, George Wheeler, James Foster, James Smith, W. M. Fraser, Robert Graham and D. Wilson. They go accompanied by Ex-President HORIS, President JOHN BRUEN and several members of the Club. Their first game will be played against the Hamilton Club on the 29th of June. They next play their old opponents and victors, the Toronto Club, on Dominion Day, July 1, the Ontario Club, of Toronto, July 2, the Ottawa Club, of Ottawa, on July 4, the Montreal Club on July 6, the Shamrocks, of Ottawa, on July 8, and the Caughnawaga Indians, of Montreal, on July 9, after which they will return home, making on the trip a run down the Long Sault, La Chine and St. Lawrence Rapids, and doing the Lake of the Thousand Islands. The trip will be a very pleasant one, and the players are sanguine of making it a victorious one. The Club now numbers about fifty members, and are practicing frequently on the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn.

THE QUAKERS.

Morning and Afternoon Services Yesterday—Addresses by Gentlemen and Ladies.

Yesterday morning the Society of Friends Meeting-house, in Rutherford-place, Fifteenth-street, was crowded with a large congregation, the occasion being the annual meeting of that branch known as "Hicksites." The "Friends" occupied the lower part of the meeting-house, the gallery was thrown open to the public, and thronged principally by ladies. At a little before 11 o'clock SAMUEL M. JANNEY, late Indian Superintendent, arose and said: My earnest desire and prayer this morning is that this large audience may be blessed, and feel that the presence of the divine God is among us; and we must not think so much of what is said, but consider what is felt. We do not come together to hear what our brethren have to say to us, or to witness any religious ceremony, but are come to wait on God, in the stillness of all flesh, and have our minds drawn to the influence of the divine Spirit, and if there be no instrumental minister, we shall all be blessed by God, and feel that he is nigh at hand, and while sitting here this morning the language of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, presents itself to my mind: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." He said He had come in order that they might "have it more abundantly." He had experience with the old men of the olden time, and the same spirit manifested in Jesus was also manifested in the prophets. They spoke through the spirit of Christ which was in them, and Christ was the spiritual rock to the children of Israel in the wilderness, and was with them throughout their journeyings. It was for the children of man that Christ came into the world and suffered such a lingering death on the cross, but He was rejected of men, and as He had prophesied they conspired against Him and put Him to death. We cannot conceive why God should send His Only Son, and allow Him to die on the cross, unless as an exhibition of His great love, kindness and forbearance to man. And after His death the Apostles began to preach the Gospel throughout the country, beginning at Jerusalem; and now we are among those who hope to see God. We must prepare for heaven by watching and praying. Those who are members of the Church of God should always be ready and willing to sacrifice everything for the glory of Christ, and by doing so we shall feel happy and gain everlasting life.

After a few moments silence LUCRETIA MOTT made a few remarks, in which she earnestly addressed the young ladies and gentlemen present, exhorting them to be more careful of their soul, and beware of fashion, custom, and extravagance. After a few moments of silence the congregation separated.

The afternoon services at the meeting-house in Twenty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, were largely attended. SAMUEL M. JANNEY was the first speaker, and in the course of his remarks said: The passage of Scripture which came to his mind was the query of the young man who asked Jesus "Good Master, what must I do to inherit eternal life?" The reply was "Keep the commandments." Then the young man said, "All these have I kept since my youth up; what lack I yet?" Jesus replied: "Go sell all that thou hast and give to the poor and follow me." Doubtless Jesus saw the condition of that young man's life, as he looked sorrowfully at him; but the young man could not part with his worldly goods. The terms of salvation seemed too hard. Friends, this is a very interesting lesson. We must take our affections off worldly things and fix them on the heavenly kingdom.

Sister ESTHER HEVALAN made a few remarks on the words, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock." She hoped that all present would hearken to the voice of Jesus knocking at their hearts, and give him admission.

JAMES BURDSELL addressed the meeting on the text, "Nothing short of that power which created man is able to redeem him." THOMAS C. STRINGHAM then addressed the meeting on the words, "I command you to obey my voice and walk in my ways;" and SAMUEL M. JANNEY dismissed the meeting with prayer.

THE REFORM FAILURE.

Another Letter from Judge Stanley Matthews—Why He Repudiates the Nomination of Greeley.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

Your issue of yesterday contains a letter from me to GEO. OLMSTED, Esq., dated March 20, 1872, furnished by some persons who preface it by a call for an explanation why I do not comply with the terms of the agreement under which I invited them to meet me at the Cincinnati Convention, based upon the further allegation that I now occupy a position inconsistent with that on which I stood before it met. That inconsistency is based, I presume, upon a statement in the letter, that I would heartily support HORACE GREELEY, if he should be considered the strongest man for the race, upon a policy of combining all the elements of opposition and concentrating their united support upon candidates of high character whose success would redeem politics from the influences of corruption and restore good government to the country.

You call attention, editorially, to this letter as being "curious and interesting." I care but little for what may be said of the consistency or inconsistency of my opinions upon matters of expediency, and if no other purpose were to be served but that of a personal vindication on that score, I would not trouble you with this communication. It is a sufficient answer to the call for information as to the ground of my present attitude, to refer to my expressed opinions upon the character and conduct of the Convention, after they had become the subjects of observation and reflection. There was a time when I felt willing to sink every other question of public policy in the greatest one of elevating and purifying the tone and spirit of public life.

The success of such an effort depended upon two things. First, in the nomination of a man whose character lifted him above the level, and beyond the reach of all the degrading influences of party and personal politics; second, in making that nomination as a free, spontaneous expression of the best public opinion, without the trickery and bargaining and manipulation by which nominating conventions were usually made to subserve personal ends.

There was but one man, in my opinion, that perfectly filled the character of the required nominee—that was CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. There were some others that approximated to it; among them I have no hesitation in ranking HORACE GREELEY, so far as talents, high aims, and personal purity of character are required. And had his nomination corresponded to the conditions I have named, I would not now be under the actual necessity of explaining a change of views, which your correspondent assumes.

But such was not the fact. The nomination was the result, evidently, of bargain and intrigue, brought about by professional politicians whose reputation is fly-blown, perverting the whole purposes and work of the Convention, and reversing the original intent of its call. Looking at these influences which presided at the nomination, as likely, in case of success at the election, to survive and dominate the actual Administration, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that REUBEN FENTON and FRANK BLAIR and those of that ilk are the gentlemen to whom we are asked to commit the cause of political reform and of sound government.

I have come, as yet, under no such obligation as that. If I have, I am not ashamed to say that I repudiate it. Respectfully,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

CINCINNATI, May 23, 1872.

Services in the Brooklyn Academy.

Since the opening of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, there have been special services each Sunday afternoon in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at which some of the most eminent preachers of that denomination have officiated.

It was announced that yesterday Dr. THOMAS BOWMAN, President of the Indiana Asbury University, and the first of the newly elected Bishops, would preach, and before the hour of opening arrived the house was filled in all parts, the stage being occupied by delegates to the Conference and their friends.

Bishop BOWMAN opened the services by reading a hymn. Dr. JOHN GESE, of Pennsylvania, led in prayer, after which Bishop HARRIS read a chapter from Isaiah. A collection was then taken, as usual, to help defray the expenses of the house. Bishop MERRILL read another hymn. After which Bishop BOWMAN announced his text: The gospel of St. John, chapter 19, verse 10. "For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."

After a very interesting sermon, the exercises closed with prayer by Dr. OLIN, and singing the doxology.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7. A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	60	67	66	70
Stand of bar. in inch	29.87	29.95	..	29.93

Hygrometer at noon, 50.

PRUSSIA AND ROME.

The Nomination of Prince Hohenlohe for the Vatican—Press Sentiments on its Ill Success—Significance of the Appointment—The Bishop's Conference at Vienna—Prince Bismarck's Health—Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Friday, May 10, 1872.

The unsuccessful nomination of Prince HOHENLOHE to the Embassy at the Vatican, has produced a lively controversy in the Press. As various parties put different constructions upon the appointment when it was first proclaimed, in like manner do the lessons drawn from its frustration assume different shapes and tenures characteristic in each case of the writer. One good result of this newspaper discussion has been to tempt Government out of its reserve, and to induce the official Press openly to designate the refusal, though not as a defeat—its consequences are too little serious for that—at any rate as a crossing of the official will by a repulse of official advances. The Pope's reply seems the more ungracious, since the German Government sought to enhance the compliment by raising the envoyship into an embassy. If the provincial correspondent expresses more than present momentary irritation, it is not likely that the ambassadorial place refused to Cardinal HOHENLOHE, will soon be filled by any one else. It is not on behalf of Germany the inspired organ argues that an Ambassador was to be accredited, but from pure courtesy to the Pope. The *North-German Gazette* shows the nature of the Vatican embassy to differ materially from all other diplomatical representations, inasmuch as political questions such as cannot be avoided between temporal Courts, must henceforth remain altogether foreign to the sacerdotal Cabinet, and the only duty incumbent upon the Minister would have been to demonstrate to the head of the Catholic Church, how friendly in reality is the temper of the Empire toward the Church itself, though it wages war on its obnoxious Jesuit excrescences. The *National Zeitung*, in the present condition of parties, likewise almost an inspired print, satirizes the Holy Father's *non possumus*, enumerates the Cardinals who have already filled the Ambassadorial chair, neither last or least, a Prussian prelate under FREDERICK the Great, and makes a side-thrust at the incongruity of infallibility with the asserted helpless impotency.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE APPOINTMENT.

It is obvious from the tenor of these semi-official organs that the appointment was meant as a friendly approval to the Curia, and that the refusal has produced corresponding disappointment. It has been observed that the measure must be considered in conjunction with the simultaneous steps of the Vienna Court. It now appears that, on the part of the latter, the accreditation of Baron KUBACK was preceded by negotiations with Bishop HAYNALD, whose services Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was particularly anxious to secure for diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican. In that instance it was the Bishop who declined, and thus saved his Court the disappointment of a refusal. Judging these two appointments side by side, and considering the friendly relations subsisting between this Capital and Vienna, it is impossible not to attribute to them a close connection, and to refuse the popular interpretation—employed as a weapon against Government by the Liberal Press—that they signified the proposition of a compromise between Church and State. The desire of such is more apparent from day to day in the Southern Empire, where Prince AUERSPERG is sparing no pains to come to terms with the clergy, to the unconcealed disgust of his liberal allies.

THE BISHOPS' CONFERENCE.

The Bishops are not averse to this approval. The Prussian prelates have evinced their willingness to conclude a truce by various friendly acts, and the Austrians have given an unmistakable proof of their benevolence in the latest Conference, which constitutes one of the great events of the past week. If, notwithstanding, the Curia appears still bent on war, that surprising inconsistency indicates a secret hitch in the clerical administration probably not without reason ascribed to Jesuit inspiration. The Bishops' Conference at Vienna is remarkable—next to the critical time of its convocation—chiefly for the numerousness of its attendance, such as has not, in fact, been witnessed since 1866. No more than six Bishops entitled to seats were absent. One of these—viz., Bishop HANEL, of Königgratz—must stand fairly excused by his advanced age, exceeding ninety. On the other hand, the Archbishop of Breslaw, a Prussian Bishop, was present, hardly without special reason. The actual proceedings of the Conference are still a secret, and will doubtless appear before the world only after considerable time and with the customary mutilations, but there are sufficient indications of the way the wind is blowing. In the first place, it is a noticeable fact that Cardinal RAUSCHER was unanimously elected President, and that his propositions—whatever they may have been—have been adopted with all but unanimity. The small number of full sittings—restricted to two, likewise illustrates the harmony of views, or at all events of votes, which has prevailed. Cardinal RAUSCHER is well known to pursue a mainly compromissorial policy, seeking above all to re-establish good relations with the State. His organ, *Volksfreund*, speaks with no uncertain sound, and does not leave the reader in doubt as to the nature of the issue of the deliberations.

AN INJUDICIOUS POLICY—BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

It may be thought imprudent in the Pope to reject Prussian advances just at the time when Prince BISMARCK has it in his power to deal a succession of disastrous blows at the Catholic Church, and is, after having raised public opinion to a high pitch of animosity, as it were, only halting with an upraised arm to let his sword fall upon his victim. It seems the more rash while the public is prepared for the long expected Jesuit debate in the Reichstag. The Pope had probably no choice, if he wished to reject Cardinal HOHENLOHE at all. He is possibly also of opinion that though Prince BISMARCK has the power, he is not in the temper to strike. His health has received a severe shock. His growing excitability has been a matter of public comment, and the latest paragraph in the *North German Gazette* and the *Provinzial Correspondenz* could hardly surprise though they have startled the public. The *North German Gazette* officially states that if only the Chancellor is permitted to retire for the enjoyment of rest and country air in good time, his medical advisers apprehend no serious consequences from his present indisposition. The *Provinzial Correspondenz* explains the latter as natural after the wearing duties imposed upon the leading men of the age since 1866, in which time, though his task has progressively grown to a burden fit for the shoulders of Atlas, he has been compelled to grudge himself every moment of rest, and to remain continually in harness. The proverbial man of "blood and iron" is thus brought to learn that his nerves are not as ironed as his will. The *Correspondenz* states that after the close of the session the Chancellor will take a few months of furlough in order to recruit his health.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Unfortunately the session makes very slow progress, and that in itself might seem to justify the nervous excitableness which the Chancellor at times displays, and which I witnessed most conspicuously in the debate on the salt tax. There is a growing spirit of criticism observable among Liberals, and the Left side refuses to respond as obediently as usual to the ministerial spur and rein. Hence the lengthening debates. On the Progressist side, there is hope that the project of years may approach its realization, viz., to split the so-called "National Liberal" Party in two, and combine with the Liberal section, which, led by LASKER and his friends is Progressist already in principle, though not in name. It is impossible to believe that the heterogeneous masses conglomerated under the guise of "National Liberalism" should long preserve their present cohesion. Public men of all sides and hues have sought refuge under that banner, which, uniting a show of Liberal principles with a pledge to support the victorious Government, acts as a spell on public favor. From the Progressists who adopt that platform merely in order to be able to exercise some influence, which in opposition they could not, and to guide in some manner the bolting horse which they cannot stop, upward to the true conservative of the Grumbrecht type, driven into the popular camp by the alarming dimention of conservative majorities, the party embraces all shades and degrees of the two leading political faiths. That under these circumstances a plan should have been framed to burst the outward bonds uniting the mongrel confederacy is not surprising. The realization is merely a question of time. Still caution is necessary lest the mine be sprung too early and the fragment falling on the Liberal side be smaller than what is blown over to the Conservative.

SWITZERLAND.

A Plebiscite and its Object—The New Portion of the Country in Relation to Europe.

From the London Times, May 13.

A *Plébiscite* was held yesterday throughout Switzerland. The Constitution of 1848, after undergoing a thorough revision during the last eight months, was at last submitted to the people's acceptance. The object of the change is to strengthen the authority of the Federal Government at the expense of the authority of the Cantons; to create a Federal State instead of a Federation of States; in other words, to centralize a Government which was originally based upon the broadest decentralization. * * * Of late, the important changes introduced into the art of war have shaken the confidence of the Swiss in the security of their position; they think their country should have an army, and that nothing deserving the name of an army can be had without giving the Central Government the whole management of it. Whatever control, therefore, the Cantons have hitherto exercised over their contingents, their fortresses, and their arsenals will be taken from them at the discretion of the Federal authorities, and Switzerland in her military capacity will be modeled as closely upon the Prussian system as her circumstances will allow. It is this main point in the proposed modification of the Swiss Constitution which directly interests the European States. The real strength of Switzerland lay in her neutrality, and the question now is whether that neutrality will be better guaranteed by the loose force she has hitherto possessed or by the compact force she is now bent upon having. For the last fifty-five years the neutrality of Switzerland has been threatened only in one instance, and in another indirectly endangered and virtually violated. At the time of the Sonderbund war, nothing but the promptitude and energy of the Diet, acting in the interest of the Protestants, could have saved the country from the projected intervention of France, Austria and Piedmont in behalf of the Catholics, and at the time of the annexation of Savoy to France, in 1860, Switzerland had to forego her right of garrisoning certain districts of Savoy necessary for the protection of her western frontier—a right guaranteed to her by the treaties of 1815. On a third occasion, at the time of her contest with Prussia about the Suzerainty of Neuchâtel, in 1857, Switzerland very nearly drifted into war, but it was, in great measure, a quarrel of her own. The importance of the neutrality of Switzerland to the peace of Europe has considerably increased since the late events, which have placed her in contact with four, instead of two, first-rate Powers—in contact with a united Germany and a united Italy, as she already was with Austria and France. It is reasonable to suppose that had Switzerland felt sufficiently strong in 1860, she would not have tamely submitted to the loss inflicted upon her by the arrangement France and Italy came to with respect to the annexation of Savoy. She could not then, however, go to war for her western frontier, and she had to limit herself to a feeble protest. Again, in her dispute with Prussia in 1857, Switzerland assumed a very bold and defiant attitude, and showed great readiness to fight; but the mediation of friendly Powers enabled her to gain her point without putting her warlike capabilities to the test. Would she have been equally forbearing if she had, as she now proposes to have, 200,000 combatants ready at hand? And will she be equally prudent when the revised Constitution has made those combatants a really compact force ready to obey the summons of the Federal Government?

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

Congressional Candidates—The Democratic State Convention.

Congressional candidates are looming up in New-Jersey, and the local papers of that State are mentioning and eulogizing their favorites. The redistricting of the State under the new reapportionment has broken up the old territorial divisions, and the question of locality and "turn" will not enter much into the canvass. The Republicans will renominate Mr. HAZELTON in the First District, and the Democracy Mr. FORKER in the Second—both these gentlemen being now upon their first term. Mr. HAZELTON will be re-elected, and Mr. FORKER defeated, both districts being strongly Republican. Messrs. Mahlon Hutchinson, S. A. Dobbins, J. L. N. Stratton and Dr. J. H. Pugh, of Burlington; A. S. Livingston, of Mercer, and Wm. I. James, of Ocean, are named to succeed Mr. Forker. The Third and Fourth Districts are strongly Democratic. In the former Messrs. Patterson, Haight, Reckless and Conover, of Monmouth; Patterson, of Middlesex, and Green and Yates, of Union, are brought forward; and in the latter Col. Robert Hamilton, of Sussex, is prominent. In the Fifth the Republicans talk of Hon. John Hill, of Morris, the present member, now on his third term, and Messrs. Wm. Walter Phelps, J. Wyman Jones, and Judge Quackenbush, of Bergen, and the Democrats propose Senator Cutler, of Morris, and Ex-Senator Hopper, of Passaic. In the Sixth District (Essex County) Mr. Halsey, the present member, Ex-Gov. Ward, Mayor Ricord and Ex-Mayor Peddie have advocates; while the Democracy mention Ex-Mayor Bigelow. Messrs. McGregor, Camp, Smalley, and Reynolds. In the Seventh District (Hudson County) the Democracy have a clear majority and will probably select Messrs. Cleveland, Winfield, and Evans. Other gentlemen will doubtless be presented before the nominations are made. The indications are that the Republicans will carry four of the seven districts unless a more serious defection occurs than is now indicated.

The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore will meet at Trenton on June 26. The New-Jersey Democracy do not indicate much sympathy with Mr. GREELEY. The Scovel Liberal Republicans have called a meeting at Trenton on Monday evening, to arrange for a State Committee and prepare for the campaign.

GERMANY AND ROME.

Results of Cardinal Hohenlohe's Rejection by the Pope.

In the German Parliament, on May 14, Prince BISMARCK made a speech in which he declared that the last transaction with the Papal Government had demonstrated the difficulty of effecting an understanding with the Roman Curia through the medium of an envoy. The latest dogmas promulgated by the Holy See rendered it impossible to act in harmony with the Curia. Prince BISMARCK added that to restore peace among the religious denominations it appeared necessary to seek a solution of the difficulties by enacting a law for the Empire securing complete liberty of conscience. The rejection of an envoy by the Government to whom it was proposed to accredit him was not a frequent occurrence. It was not a courteous proceeding, and had not happened to him (Prince BISMARCK) during a diplomatic career lasting over twenty-one years. It pained him the more inasmuch as Cardinal HOHENLOHE appeared fitted to bring about a conciliatory feeling. The sorrow he felt would not however justify him in manifesting irritation. Regard for the interests of the Catholic population of Germany had determined him to nominate another envoy, however difficult it would be to find one equal to Cardinal HOHENLOHE, and doubtful as he was of a substitute achieving good results. At a later stage of the discussion Prince BISMARCK emphatically declared that he should always reject any treaty with Rome in which the Papacy might claim that certain State laws should not be binding upon a portion of the subjects of the Empire. The motion for striking out the estimate for an envoy to the Pope was rejected, and the item was adopted by a large majority.

Greek Convicts Shipped to the United States.

From the Ancona Gioarnle.

Nine Greek criminals of the worst descriptions, among them four highway robbers and two murderers, have recently been liberated by a decree of the Greek Minister of Justice from the Penal Colony on the Island of Corfu, on condition of their emigrating to the United States, and they are now on their way to this country. On the 24th of April they were taken in chains from the stone quarries of Corfu, on board the Italian bark *Agamemnon*, which was to sail two days afterward for Falmouth in England, and after discharging part of her cargo at that port, for New-Orleans. Their names, and the crimes of which they were convicted, are as follows: CLEOMENES PAPACOUSI, a prominent member of the gang of highway robbers that plundered the English tourists at Marathon, sentenced to twenty-five years' hard labor; ARISTOS DICASTRI, thirty-two years old, a native of Albania, convicted of murdering two persons at Zenphi, and sentenced to the stone-quarries for life; PIETRO SANFROS, a Sicilian, convicted of piracy, and sentenced to sixteen years' hard labor; LALOS CASTROPLOS, an Athenian thief, sentenced to eight years' hard labor; THOOLES FALTA, a murderer, sentenced for life; MARCOS DACORDATOS, a thief, sentenced to six years' hard labor; MENADOS BITHUROS, THEOBULOS PERCASUROS and PHILIPPUS EVNANDRINOS, highway robbers, sentenced to the stone quarries for fifteen, twenty and thirty years. Quite a concourse of people assembled as these convicts, who were heavily ironed, were driven by their keepers through Corfu and taken to the wharf, whence they were conveyed in a boat on board the *Agamemnon*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 25, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	6	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Bees-wax, pks.	11	Pork, pks	1,125
Cotton, bales	732	Cut-meats, pks	498
Eggs, bbls.	1,774	Stearine, pks	59
Flour, bbls.	9,685	Lard, tcs	277
Meal, bbls.	385	Lard, kegs	109
Meal, bags	419	Butter, pks	1,422
Wheat, bushels	75,459	Cheese, pks	8,276
Corn, bushels	108,425	Oil-cake, pks	997
Oats, bushels	31,731	Grease, pks	100
Beans, bbls.	16	Spelter, pieces	809
Hides, No.	114	Rice, pks	111
Hides, pks.	72	Tobacco, hhds	168
Leather, sides	5,157	Tobacco, pks	495
Moss, bales	8	Tallow, pks	331
Hemp, bales	10	Whisky, bbls	480
Tar, bbls.	101	Wool, bales	80
Spirits Turp., bbls.	241	Silver Ore, sacks	689
Resin, bbls.	1,351		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Egypt*, for Liverpool—1,023 boxes Bacon, 48 tcs. Beef, 799 bbls. Resin, 15,987 bushels Maize, 16,000 bushels Corn, 375 bales Cotton, 400 pks. Syrup, 34,098 bushels Wheat, 250 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—910 boxes Bacon, 9 pks Bees-wax, 550 tcs. Beef, 5 pks. Furs, 8 pks. Madder, 201 boxes Ham, 1 Printing Press, 15 tcs. Pork, 1 case Sewing-machines, 245 bbls. Resin, 5,648 boxes Cheese, 6 cases Pumps, 197 boxes Shoulders, 50 pks. Agricultural Implements, 10 boxes Flavine, 50 bbls. Tongues, 75 boxes Dry Hides.

By the steamer *Oceanic*, for Liverpool—15 casks Stearine, 334 tcs. Lard, 42 bales Cotton, 531 bbls. Resin, 5,000 Staves, 198 hhds. Tallow, 230 logs Cedar, 7,850 bushels Wheat, 50,832 bushels Corn, 3,436 boxes Cheese, 853 boxes Bacon, 36 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *Constantine*, for London—8 hhds. Tobacco, 22,340 bushels Corn, 50 cases Sewing-machines, 14,940 bushels Wheat, 100 tcs. Lard, 170 hhds. Tallow, 24 pks. Coolers, 74 bbls. Tallow, 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 833 bbls. Resin, 290 pks. Clothes pins, 7,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Trinacria*, for Glasgow—116 boxes Tobacco, 31 bbls. Paraffine, 78 boxes Bacon, 6,091 bushels Corn, 186 bbls. Lard-oil, 425 bags Oil-cake, 60 hhds. Tallow, 472 boxes Cheese, 20 bbls. Pork, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, 34 casks Whalefoots, 87 bbls. Resin.

By the schooner *Guiding Star*, for Cork—15,851 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—220 cases Tobacco, 542 bales Tobacco, 37 logs Wood, 6 casks Sperm-oil, 217 bbls. Syrup, 28 bbls. Resin, 80 pks. Agricultural Implements, 2 boxes Clocks, 1 bale Furs, 16,149 bushels Corn, 114 boxes Cheese, 20 tcs. Beef, 400 boxes Starch.

By the ship *Admiral*, for Bremen—4,638 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Vandalia*, for Hamburg—32 cases Hams, 682 sides Leather, 9 pks. Machinery, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 1 case Tobacco, 82 boxes Meats, 75 logs Wood, 100 boxes Dye-wood, 225 tcs. Lard, 16 hhds. Melado, 44 cases Sewing-machines, 50 bbls. Beef, 623 bbls. Resin, 3,150 boxes Extract, 9,664 bushels Rye, 25 bales Tobacco, 16 hhds. Lard, 1,000 bushels Corn, 100 rolls Leather, 15 cases Machinery, 196 Hides.

By the bark *Rattray*, for Gibraltar—1,605 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *Jaboatao*, for Pernambuco—87,000 Hoops, 8,303 lbs. Lard, 506 lbs. Tobacco, 2 pks. Pumps, 14,000 gallons Petroleum, 500 reams Paper, 1,680 Shooks and Heads, 50 Oars, 30 bbls. Beef, 5 bbls. Pork, 25 rolls Matting, 20 cases Domestics, 12 cases Cotton Gins.

By the schooner *E. Burnett*, for Para—550 bbls. Flour, 3,412 gals. Kerosene, 10,169 lbs. Lard, 40 cases Crackers, 40 cases Matches, 220 bundles Paper, 4 cases Drills, 53 pks. Axes, 70 boxes Machetes, 30 boxes Maizena, 16 boxes Shoe-nails, 10 boxes Chairs, 20 boxes Candles, 20 bags Pepper, 25 cases Matches, 70 cases Florida Water, 5 pks. Brooms, 2,061 pieces lumber, 100 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *H. C. Sibley*, for Buenos Ayres—161,276 feet Lumber, 7,880 lbs. Tobacco, 600 bbls. Resin, 130 Grindstones, 534 cases Furniture, 50 cases Blacking, 24 cases Clocks, 19 bales Domestics, 7 cases Sewing-machines, 10 cases Tacks, 3,930 gallons Petroleum, 94 gallons Oil, 331 pks. Agricultural Implements, 227 pks. Drugs, 72 pks. Hardware, 132 pks. Perfumery, 13 pks. Tea, 12 pks. Printing Material, 2 pks. Pumps, 1 pkg. Lamps, 1 case Carriages.

By the schooner *Ricardo Barro*, for St. Jago—400 cases Petroleum, 10 tcs. Ham, 10 boxes Bacon, 50 tcs. Lard, 10 cases Tobacco, 9 cases Tea, 200 bags Salt, 200 bbls. Potatoes.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship *Alexander*—368,317½ gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Were quiet and steady at $7 75@$8 25 for Pots.

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been inactive, but there was no weakness in values. No sales were reported. East and West India styles were unchanged; 1,872 bags Maracaibo ex *Goodwin*, and within a day or two 11,000 mats Java ex *Comiga*, on private terms.

COTTON—The market for Cotton on the spot was quiet, and prices were quite nominal. Buyers were indifferent, and holders asked prices that were much above the bids. Sales, 1,137 bales, including 500 bales to exporters, 362 bales to spinners, 222 bales to speculators and 63 bales in transit. For forward delivery the market was active, excited, and fully ⅛c. higher, closing quietly. Sales, 22,950 bales, (8,150 bales last evening, 15,900 bales today,) basis Low Middling, including last evening, for May, 300 bales at 24⅝c., 100 bales at 24 9-16c., 100 bales at 24¾c.; June, 550 bales at 24 11-16c., 500 bales at 24¾c., 1,000 bales at 24 11-16c., 300 bales, notice on or after 10th, at 25c., 400 bales at 24 11-16c., 100 bales at 24⅝c., 100 bales, notice on or after 10th, at 24⅝c.; July, 1,200 bales at 24⅞c.; August, 200 bales at 22⅝c., 200 bales at 24 11-16c.; September, 200 bales at 22⅝c., 400 bales at 22 7-16c., 200 bales at 22⅝c.; October, 200 bales at 20⅝c.; November, 100 bales at 19¾c. Exchanged—1-16c. paid to exchange 600 bales May for 600 bales June. And today for May, 100 bales at 24 11-16c., 100 bales at 24⅝c., 100 bales at 24 13-16c., 100 bales at 24 15-16c., 100 bales at 24 13-16c., 100 bales at 24⅞c.; June, 200 bales at 24⅞c., 1,500 bales at 24 11-16c., 2,100 bales at 24⅞c., 100 bales at 24 13-16c., 300 bales at 24⅞c., 600 bales 24 15-16c., 2,000 bales at 25c., 400 bales at 24 15-16c., 200 at 25c., 400 at 24 15-16c.; July, 300 bales at 24⅞c., 300 bales at 24 15-16c., 800 bales at 25c., 1,100 bales at 25⅛c., 400 bales at 25 3-16c.; August, 200 bales at 24 11-16c., 100 bales at 24 13-16c.; 600 bales at 24⅞c.; September, 400 bales at 22⅝c., 300 bales at 22½c., 300 bales at 22 9-16c., 100 bales at 22½c.; October, 300 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20⅝c.; 700 bales at 20½c.; November, 600 bales at 19¾c.; December, 600 bales at 19¾c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 24.49c.; June, 24.56c.; July, 24.82c.; August, 24.54c.; September, 22.37c.; October, 20.50c.; November, 19.59c.; December, 19.27c. The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The receipts at this port today were 732 bales, including 716 bales from Charleston, 4 bales from Newbern, 12 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅜	20⅜	21	21⅜
Good Ordinary	23⅜	23⅜	23¾	23⅞
Low Middling	24⅜	24⅜	25	25
Middling	25⅜	25⅜	25⅞	25⅞
Good Middling	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was quiet and prices were without decided change. Sales, 6,400 bbls. at $6 40@$7 for Superfine Western and State; $7 45@$8 for common to good Extra Western and State; $8 05@$9 for good to choice; $9@$10 35 for common to choice white wheat Western Extra; $7 95@$10 25 for common to good Extra; $9@$13 25 for common to choice Extra St. Louis, closing dull. Southern Flour was unchanged; sales, 500 bbls. at $8 50@$11 for common to fair Extra, and $11 05@$13 25 for good to choice do. Rye Flour was steady and in moderate demand; sales, 350 bbls. at $4 90@$6 10. Corn-meal was quiet; sales, 240 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat was about 1c. better on Spring, with a fair export demand; we quote at $1 72@$1 76 for No. 2 Spring in store, $1 77@$1 79 for No. 1 do., $1 90@$2 for Winter Red Western, $2 02@$2 05 for Amber Western, $2@$2 15 for White do.; the sales are 69,000 bushels at $1 72½ in store and $1 73@$1 74 afloat for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 80 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring afloat, $1 87½ for White Canada in bond, and $1 90@$1 98 for Winter Red Western. Rye quiet and steady; sales 5,000 bushels Western at $1, afloat. Barley was dull and unchanged. Barley-malt was quiet; sales 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 10. Corn was firmer, with a good export and fair home trade demand; the sales were 103,000 bushels at 73½c.@74¼c. for Western Mixed, afloat; 74½c.@75c. for Yellow do., and 81c. for White do. Oats without decided change; sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels at 58c.@59c. for Western, in store and afloat, and 59c.@61c. for Ohio.

MOLASSES—Refiners took Foreign more freely at steady rates. Sales were reported of 1,062 hhds. Cuba at 35c. Domestic remained quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is in small stock, and held firmly at 63½c.@64c. for merchantable order; sales are 100 bbls. at these prices, and 50 bbls. deliverable next week at 60c. Resins—The market has been less active, with prices firm; sales of 800 bbls. Strained at $3 70, delivered, and 300 bbls. Pale at $5@$8; the quotations are $3 60 for Strained; up to $7 50 for Pale. Tar is firm, with 200 bbls. Washington sold at $3 62½@$3 75.

PETROLEUM—There has been scarcely any demand. Holders remain firm in their views for parcels for short delivery; but for future months there is a weak feeling. Crude, in bulk, 13c. Refined at 23½c for May. Cases at 28½c.@29c. In Philadelphia the market has been inactive and in the buyers' favor. Refined quoted at 23¼c. for May, and 23c. for June.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The market for Mess was dull and heavy; sales, 250 bbls. at $13 65@$13 75 for new Mess, $13 for old Mess, $11 for Prime and $13 for prime Mess; also, 250 bbls. Mess, for June, at $13 65, and 250 bbls, for the 1st of June at $13 62. Beef quiet; the sales are 120 bbls. at $7 50@$9 50 for plain Mess, and $10@$12 for Extra do. Beef Hams were more active; sales, 225 bbls. at $23@$26 for Western, at $16 for Texas. Tierce Beef was dull; we quote at $14@$17 for prime Mess, and $17@$20 for India do. Cut-meats were quiet. Sales, 70 pks. at 9c.@10½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders. Middles are quiet and steady. Sales, 385 pks. at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Short Clear, 8c.@8⅛c. for Bellies, and 7¾c. for Long Clear. Lard was a shade firmer; sales, 500 tcs. at 8¾c.@9 5-16c. for No. 1 to prime Steam. and 9¼c. for Kettle-rendered; also, 1,500 tcs., for June, at 9¼c.; 1,250 tcs., for do., at 9 5-16c.; 500 tcs., for July, at 9 7-16c.; 1,000 tcs. for do., at 9⅜c., and 250 tcs. New, for July, and 250 tcs. do., for August, at 9¼c. Butter was steady at 28c.@32c. for New State. Cheese was steady at 11c.@14½c. for New.

RICE—The business was limited, but prices were unaltered; 30 tcs. Carolina sold at 8¼c.@9¼c.; 200 bags Rangoon at $6 75@$7 25, and 150 bags Patna at $7 50@$7 75.

SUGAR—There was only a moderate business in raw today, but values have not changed. The offerings were small. We quote fair refining at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; good at 9¼c., and No. 12 box at 9⅛c. Sales have been reported of 912 hhds., including 15 hhds. Texas at 8⅞c.; 121 hhds. Porto Rico at 9⅛c.; 100 hhds. Martinique at 7¼c.@8¾c.; 142 hhds. Centrifugal at 10¼c.; 644 hhds. refining Cuba at 8 13-16c.; 910 boxes, including 500 Centrifugal, at 10 5-16c., and 410 boxes low grades at 8½c.@8 13-16c. Refined moved rather slowly at 10¾c.@12½c. as extremes.

WHISKY—Was active and decidedly firmer. Sales 500 bbls. at 91c.@93c., closing with buyers at 93c. and sellers at 94c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet for berth room, with rates generally unchanged. The chartering business has shown more animation, with rates in favor of shipowners. To Liverpool, per steamer, 60,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d. To London, 250 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. To Hamburg, 100 tcs. Lard at 25s. The charters are an Italian bark from Philadelphia to a direct port in the United Kingdom, with 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark to Cork for orders with 2,600 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d. flat. A Norwegian bark to Cork for orders with 2,000 quarters Grain at 6s., and 3d. off if direct. A Norwegian bark to Cork for orders with 2,600 quarters Grain at 6s., and 3d. off if to a direct port, and 10 per cent. additional if to Continent. A German brig (now at an outport) from Wilmington to Cork for orders and United Kingdom, with 1,750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 6s., and 3d. off if direct. A Norwegian bark with 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. if to Denmark or Sweden, 5s. 6d. if to German ports, and 5s. 9d. if to Russian ports. A British ship from Philadelphia to a continental port, with 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d.; a North-German brig to Cork for orders, with 3,600 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d., a French steamer of 850 tons, with general cargo to Havre, on private terms.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 25.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...117¼ | 1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.111⅛
24,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'65,n.116

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	93	100	Panama R. R.	116
200	Con. C. of Md.	43	7	do..bet. call.	116⅛
100	Md. C. Co.	22¼	100	U. Pac. R.b. c..b3.	40⅝
1700	West. U....b. c.	76	300	do.	40⅛
200	do.......s3.	75⅞	600	do.	40¼
500	do......b3.	76⅛	200	do.	40⅜
500	do......b3.	76⅛	800	do.	40¼
100	do.	76⅛	400	do.	40⅜
100	do.	76⅛	200	do.......s3.	40⅛
200	do.	76⅛	500	do.	40¼
200	do.......s3.	76⅛	500	do.	40⅛
800	do.	76⅛	800	do.	40⅜
300	do......b3.	76⅛	400	Chi. & N.W.R.b.c.	74½
200	Erie R..b.c....b3.	69	600	do.	74⅜
300	do.	68⅞	300	do.	74⅜
300	do.	68⅞	100	do.	74⅛
400	do.	69	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	110⅞
8	Ill. C. R. R....b. c.	136	400	do..bet. call.	111
100	Pac. M. S. Co.b. c.	77	200	Del., Lack.&W.R.	107
200	do.	77¼	16	do.	107⅛
300	do......b10.	77¼	100	Bos., H. & E.R.b3.	9⅝
300	do......b3.	77¼	300	do.	9⅝
500	do.	77¼	500	do..bet. call.	9⅜
200	do.	77⅜	300	do.	9⅝
100	do.	77½	100	do......b3.	9½
400	do.	77⅜	300	Ohio & M. R..b. c.	47⅜
200	do......b3.	77⅛	200	do.	47⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.R. bet. call.	97⅛	400	do.	47⅛
			200	C.,C.&I.C.R...b. c.	39⅜
1200	do.	97⅛	300	do.	40
100	do.	97⅜	400	do.	40⅛
100	do......b3.	97⅜	600	do.	40⅛
100	do......b3.	97⅜	200	do.	40⅜
700	do.	97⅛	100	do......b3.	40⅜
200	L. S. & M.S.R.b.c.	95⅛	200	do.	40⅛
100	do.	95⅜	100	do.	40⅛
200	do......b3.	95⅜	200	do.	40⅛
100	H. & St. Joseph R.	41⅝	300	do.	40⅜
50	Clev. & P. R. G'd.	91½			

MONDAY, May 27—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 25, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,112,500
Increase in Specie	398,800
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,801,300
Increase in Deposits	3,187,200
Decrease in Circulation	93,100

	May 27,'71.	May 25,'72.	May 18,'72.
National Capital	$73,325,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Loan Capital	14,744,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$88,069,600	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	291,441,638	283,601,100	285,914,400
Gold and Gold Notes	15,380,114	20,708,600	20,309,800
Other Legal Tenders	68,230,418	51,607,100	48,805,900
Deposits	238,490,760	222,454,800	219,267,600
Circulation	31,071,244	27,545,300	27,638,400
In Sub Treasury	62,149,218	60,362,382	64,028,459

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	May 18, '72.	May 25, '72.	May 27, '71.
Deposits	$219,267,600	$222,454,800	$238,490,760
Circulation	27,638,400	27,545,300	31,071,244
Total	$246,906,000	$250,000,100	$269,562,004
Required 25 ₽ ct.	$61,726,500	$62,500,025	$67,390,501
Acutual basis	69,115,700	72,315,700	83,620,532
Excess	$7,389,200	$9,815,675	$16,230,031
Rate of money	6@7 ₽ ct.	6@7 ₽ ct.	3½@5 ₽ ct.

The Bank movement grows stronger as the season approaches the Summer dullness. The gain this week is chiefly in Greenbacks. The Gold Notes held in Bank show a very steady average since the first of May, although in the meanwhile the Export of Gold and Silver amounts to $13,445,000. The Treasury has apparently supplied about $11,800,000 of this sum, the total Coin balance of $108,953,000 on the first of May, being now reduced to $97,157,000. The Gold Notes Circulation remains nearly the same as on the first of the Month, $25,510,000 at present against $25,394,000. At the New-York Office, the sales of Gold since May 1 amount to $8,000,000, and the net disbursements on Interest account $2,052,000 in excess of the receipts for Customs.

The exports of Gold and Silver for the week past were:

In American Gold Coin	$3,784,410
Silver, Bullion, &c.	694,269
Together	$4,378,679

This is the largest shipment for any one week of the season, and places the May Export about $4,500,000 ahead of last year, while the April Export was $5,000,000 less than last Spring. It is not undesirable, in view of our trade balances, that the Export should continue on a free scale for six or eight weeks to come, as the surplus Coin held in the Treasury is much beyond the needs of the Department, present or prospective, and three or four millions per week could not be put to a more timely or profitable use than to pay debts abroad. A good part of the May shipments has grown out of the reimbursement of the Principal of the Public Debt of 1862, called in for redemption some months ago, and of which the sum of $16,000,000 was outstanding on the First of the Month. This operation, as well as the collection of May Interest for Foreign Account, is now nearly closed up, and, as the settlement of the Washington Treaty in the Senate on Saturday night removes a cause of suspense as well as of some anxiety to trade and financial interests, we should not be surprised if the export demand for Gold in June should fall off rather than increase, as compared with the present month. There is no question that a considerable number of American negotiations abroad, amounting in the aggregate to a very large and important sum of Exchange, have been held in abeyance by the Treaty muddle.

The import entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the week past, were $9,859,023, as against $8,174,154 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,936,595, against $3,473,666 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $4,378,679 against $1,913,071 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,573,964. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 6,886 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,865,204	February	$38,028,442
August	38,086,840	March	38,927,070
September	33,010,576	April	46,380,319
October	30,039,895	May 4	10,190,875
November	24,103,941	May 11	7,425,926
December	25,335,967	May 18	10,793,826
January	35,687,174	May 25	9,859,023

Total since July 1	$378,601,383
Against same date 1871	314,379,971
Increase since July 1	$62,221,412

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$16,869,653	February	$17,915,069
August	19,510,337	March	16,539,019
September	20,833,802	April	17,089,784
October	22,356,227	May 1	4,790,733
November	19,232,587	May 8	4,322,752
December	19,771,884	May 15	3,741,808
January	18,951,004	May 22	3,936,595

Total since July 1	$206,862,154
Against same time 1871	201,839,974
Increase since July 1	5,042,180
Gold, May 25, 1872	113⅞ ₽ ct.
Gold, May 27, 1871	111⅝ ₽ ct.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,238,395	February	$972,687
August	2,701,287	March	2,713,604
September	2,130,820	April	4,499,518
October	2,086,891	May 4	1,735,018
November	2,124,359	May 11	4,063,885
December	2,034,192	May 18	3,268,085
January	1,540,362	May 25	4,378,679

Total since July 1	$45,482,782
Against same time 1871	73,653,173
Decrease since July 1	$28,170,441

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,320,893	September	4,306,838
October	12,775,328	October	1,736,279
November	9,953,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,894,322	December	2,227,535
January	12,686,120	January	15,184,566
February	14,941,969	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,273	March	3,894,594
April	14,329,276	April	685,266
May 4	1,731,723	May 4	5,261,935
May 11	2,846,513	May 11	2,563,060
May 18	2,733,178	May 18	1,799,232
May 25	2,573,964	May 25	2,362,075
Total, 1872	$144,670,479	Total, 1872	$74,668,343
Total, 1871	135,585,428	Total, 1871	82,833,144

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		May 27, '71.
American Gold	113⅞@114¼@113¾	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114@115	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116¼@116⅜	114
U. S. New 5 ₽ cents	112@112⅛	
Central Pacific 6 ₽ cents	103@103⅛	103⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₽ cents	92⅛@93	92⅛
New-York Central	98@97⅛	99⅛
New-York Central Scrip	92⅛@98@93	94⅜
Rock Island	112@110⅝	120⅛
North-west Common	76⅜@74⅜	86⅜
North-west Preferred	93@92⅝	98⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛@47⅛	50⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅛@58	62⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛@78⅜	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛@75⅛	64⅜
Union Pacific	39⅜@41@40⅛	34⅜
Erie	72⅛@76@67⅛@69	29⅜
Western Telegraph	75⅛@77⅜@76⅛	57⅛
Pacific Mail	84⅛@87⅛@74⅜@77⅛	47⅛
Lake Shore	95⅛@95⅛	114⅜

While Gold shows comparative steadiness to the quotations of the previous week, the Public Funds have advanced one per cent. on the old 5-20s of 1865, nearly the same on the long 6 ₽ cents of 1881, ⅛@⅜ ₽ cent. on the 5-20s of 1867, and ⅜ ₽ cent. on the New 5 ₽ cent. Loan of 1881. The Share speculation was excited on Pacific Mail and Erie Stock, the extreme fluctuations being 8@10 ₽ cent., and the New-York Central and Western Roads were scarcely as well supported as through the previous week. Rock Island is marked 1½ ₽ cent. lower; North-west 2 ₽ cent. lower, St. Paul 2 ₽ cent. lower, and Ohios 1 ₽ cent. lower. But at the close of the week the indications were strong of easier money and better prices, provided the Treaty question should go right, as it has done, at Washington.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅜
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	119⅛	5-20 reg., '67	116⅛
5-20 reg., '62	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	113⅛	5-20 reg., '68	116⅛
5-20 reg., '64	113⅛	10-40 reg.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 coup.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	113⅛	5s coup., '81	112⅜
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	6s currency	116⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅛		

The Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board closed as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119⅛	Consol. Coal of Md.	43
Pennsylvania Coal	212	Western Union Tel.	76⅛
Maryland Coal	22⅛	Quicksilver Mining	31⅛
American Coal	45	Quicksilver Pref.	42⅛
Spring Mount'n Coal	50	American M. U. Ex.	80
Canton Co., Baltimore	93	United States Ex.	85
Cen. N. J., Land Imp.	70	Pacific Mail	77⅛

The Erie Road earned in the Third Week in May	$439,720
Same Week 1871	374,207
Increase	$65,513
Increase since April 1	566,591

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The magnitude and importance of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, as a short, low-grade, economical line of transportation between tide-water navigation and the principal cities of the Western States, is becoming more apparent as it approaches completion. Less than 100 miles of track remain to be laid to unite the Eastern and Western Divisions, upon which over 5,000 men are employed; the opening of the Through Line by Autumn next is assured. The development of traffic on this thoroughfare will be immediate and very large; the mineral traffic alone, furnished by iron and coal deposits along the route, will be sufficient to render it one of the most prosperous and profitable lines of communication in the country.

THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are entirely safe and satisfactory Securities for investment. Price, 94 and accrued interest. Interest payable May and November. Principal and interest payable in Gold in the City of New-York. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered. Full information furnished on application.

THE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, originally negotiated by us, which we now buy and sell at market rates, are widely known and highly esteemed in all the principal money markets of the world, and are dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges in this country and Europe, where they take rank in popularity and market value next to the Bonds of the U. S. Government. Present market price about 103¾.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS, receive deposits, and allow interest on balances make collections, issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.
Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.
Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.
Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.
State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ THE NET EARNINGS OF THE CHICAGO, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are now nearly double the interest on its bonded debt. We have sold $1,200,000 of the 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds within a few weeks, and offer the small remainder at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 25.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 52@$1 52½, spot; $1 53 seller June. CORN in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 46¾c., spot; 47½c.@48c. seller July; Rejected, 44½c.@44¾c.; Yellow, 47½c. OATS firm and in fair demand at 40¾c.@41½c. for No. 2 regular and fresh. RYE dull and lower at 82c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and lower at 50c. for No. 2 Fall. WHISKY excited; prices higher at [illegible]c.; sales, 450 bbls. PORK active but lower at $12 50@$12 60, spot or seller June; $12 75@$12 80 seller July. LARD quiet and weak at 8¼c. for Summer pressed. BACON and BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged. CATTLE firm and in fair demand. LIVE HOGS firm and in fair demand at $3 75@$4. FREIGHTS firm; Corn to Buffalo, 6c. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 214,000 bushels Corn, 110,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 308,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Cattle, 9,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—FLOUR—Demand light, holders firm; Family, $8 75@$9. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 90@$2. CORN quiet and unchanged at 52c. RYE in fair demand and firm at $1 03@$1 05. OATS in fair demand and firm at 43c.@47c. BUTTER dull and lower at 18c.@23c. Mess PORK unchanged and quiet; Regular held at $13. LARD quiet and unchanged; Steam, 8¼c.; Kettle, 8¾c. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged; nothing done; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Sides, 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. LIVE HOGS quiet and unchanged at $3 80@$4 25; receipts, 1,500 head. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices; Dark and Bright Cutting Trash, $8@$12; Cutting, $12@$15; Leaf, $16@$19; sales, 182 hhds. WHISKY in fair demand and advanced; sales at 86c.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Small business; prices unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 51c.; several large sales for future delivery, on private terms. BARLEY and RYE—Small business. WHISKY quiet at 85c. Mess PORK quiet at $12 75. BACON unchanged. LARD quiet. LIVE HOGS unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—FLOUR dull and unchanged at $7 25@$8 for Double Extra Spring. WHEAT steady at $1 53 for No. 1; $1 49½ for No. 2. OATS steady at 40¼c. for No. 2. CORN in fair demand and lower at 46½c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE in fair demand and lower at 82c. for No. 1. BARLEY—Demand light; holders firm at 65½c. for No. 2 Fall. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6¾c.; to Oswego, 12½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton strong; Middlings, 23¾c.; net receipts, 171 bales; gross, 227 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,339 bales; to Barcelona, 59 bales; coastwise, 1,837 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 63,858 bales.

MOBILE, May 25.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 23c.; net receipts, 86 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 13,000 bales.

GALVESTON, May 25.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 20¼c.; net receipts, 174 bales; stock, 5,708 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 25—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90⅛; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, May 25—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 25—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—The market is firm. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed unchanged. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm; Corn, 29s. ₽ quarter. PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s.6d. ₽ bbl. for Prime Mess. Bacon, 28s. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

Evening.—BACON, 34s. ₽ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Common RESIN, 8s.0d.@8s.9d. ₽ cwt. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 56s. ₽ cwt.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—2787, Audenreid vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; 649, Post et al. vs. Gilbert et al.; 1701, Walker et al. vs. Frost; 855, Gotz vs. Frank et al.; 1063, Novelty Spring Company vs. Beach et al.; 1215, Hildreth vs. Shepard; 311, Howell, as Receiver, &c., vs. Brunswick et al.; 761, Hammett et al. vs. Barnard et al.; 1281, Reid et al. vs. Martin; 1269, Bryant vs. McKinney et al.; 637, Gray et al. vs. Morgan et al.; 991, Gallagher vs. Van Anden; 2683, Globe Printing Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1615, Dejonge vs. Helmbold; 1753, Leavitt vs. Havens; 1761, Fay, Assignee, &c., vs. Lefferts et al.; 1763, Caldwell et al. vs. Weld et al.; 1765, Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Byrne; 1767, Duncan et al. vs. National Bank Note Company; 1769, Fay, Assignee, &c., vs. Sponsel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Leonard J.—Calendar called at 12 M.—3, Sellick vs. Bridgeport Copper and Sulphuric Acid Company; 47, Magnus vs. Imlay; 58, Bryce vs. Ketcham; 64, Kimball vs. Jack; 67, Mayer, vs. Dix; 68, Haring vs. Rush; 70, Scott vs. Waters; 77, Bullerwenth vs. Volkening; 82, Reid vs. Schmale; 86, Pool vs. Stevens; 92, Dates vs. Tallman; 93, Gibson vs. Brown; 96, People ex rel. Crosby vs. Green; 97, Same vs. Same; 99, Cole vs. Baker; 108, Halsted vs. Levy; 114, Kimball vs. Jack; 120, Bullerworth vs. Volkening; 123, Mills vs. Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, (call); 127, Callahan vs. Hawkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to the third Friday in June.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1268, Jacobs vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1056, Cayius vs. The Fall River Iron-works Company, by order; 2074, Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1054, Wilson vs. Olmstead; 68, McCauley, administratrix, vs. Gans; 566, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., by order; 2080, Angevine vs. Sandferd; 1473, Shepperd vs. Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company; 1618, Knapp vs. Meigs, et al.; 1514, Burgoyne, et al., vs. Demarest; 626, Ely, Administrator, vs. Gray; 1239, Rosa vs. McLean; 374, Paris et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1099, Allen vs. Hawkins; 1356, Pickert vs. The Empire Transportation Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Parts I, II, III.—Adjourned to Monday, June 3.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The People vs. Jeremiah Evans, murder.

The Colored Delegates in the Alanson M. E. Church.

The Alanson M. E. Church, in Norfolk-street, was, yesterday afternoon, well filled by a respectable congregation to listen to addresses from the colored delegates to the General M. E. Conference. The pastor, Rev. Mr. CHEENEY, introduced the seven delegates as follows: Rev. Brothers Taylor and Muir, of Kentucky; Adams and Hill, of Mississippi; C. Hollady, of South Carolina; J. Cook and L. Carroll, of Baltimore. Prayer was offered by the delegates, after which Mr. ADAMS, of Mississippi, made a brief address. He was followed by Mr. MUIR, of Kentucky, who gave a very vivid description of the manner in which the schools and churches of the South were burned down by those who had always been and still were opposed to the freedom of the colored race. He came from a country where they hung colored persons on trees for the slightest pretense, he said, and yet, in spite of all this opposition, there were now 8,000 Methodists in the Louisville District. At the close of his address a collection was taken up for the aid of the freedmen. Mr. M. W. TAYLOR, of Kentucky, next spoke, and said it was the excitement in the Methodist Church several years ago, when the Methodist Church in the North and in the South separated on the question of slavery, that first woke up the Government to the work which culminated in the freedom of the slave. Since he had been in New-York he had visited churches and seen the rich cushions and fine organs. The cushions in each edifice would build a church in the South, and the organs perhaps two or three. He did not envy them their luxuries, but trusted that out of their abundance they would spare a little for their less fortunate brethren in the South and South-west. The colored people helped the Union troops at times when they were in danger, and now he hoped the Unionists would help the colored race in their hour of need. He was followed by C. HOLLIDAY, of South Carolina; J. COOK, of Baltimore; M. C. HILL, of Mississippi; and L. CARROLL, of Baltimore, all of whom made brief addresses touching their experiences. The pastor then delivered an address of thanks to the delegates, after which he spoke energetically to the congregation on the subject that the God of the white man was also the God of the colored race, and that the day of prejudice was passing away never more to return. The services were then concluded.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
A Case of
BLACK CASHMERE SACQUES,
EMBROIDERED BLACK,
In various new designs.
Also,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTS,
BLACK SILKS, the very best value in the city,
COLORED SILKS, in new shades and various qualities.
A large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
At the lowest prices.
No. 48 East 14th-st.,
In Union-square.

JOBBING ROOMS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
TO MILLINERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON'S,
Grand-st., New-York,
The greatest assortment of SILK, MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS in this City.
CHEAP.
SPECIALTIES:
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REPS, GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Desirable Scarf Goods can be found here.
Best low-price Kid Gloves in America.

E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Depot of Mme. Demorest's reliable Patterns.

GREAT JOB ON CANTON MATTING, fine white, 20c.; red and fancy Check, Burlaps, Bagging, Canvas, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

J. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO-DAY,

NEW STRAW GOODS.

PRICES DOWN.
DOLLY VARDENS DOWN.

You can find every desirable braids and shapes here. Largest stock in the City to select from. All our departments filled with cheap goods. Specialties—Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Dress Trimmings. Ten Thousand Silk Parasols at 45c., 65c., 75c., $1 up. Embroideries, Leather Goods, Fans, Silk Fringes, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Under-garments and Gent's, about half regular prices.

KID GLOVES.
At 50c., at 75c., Two Buttons.
Edward, warranted, Two Buttons, $1 and $1 25 pair.
Ridley's Seamless, $1 25 and $1 35 pair.
Gent's Gloves, $1 and $1 50, warranted.
Our Guipure Laces are less than importers' prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN MOURNING GOODS.

COMPLETE SLAUGHTER!

IRON GRENADINES, warranted all SILK and WOOL, 50c., former price 80c.
Much finer goods 65c., former price $1.
One case 2 yards wide $1 25, former price $2.
One case 2 yards wide $1 50, former price $2 50.
One case 2 yards wide $1 75, former price $3.
Black and White Silk Stripe Grenadines 20c.
SILK WARP HENRIETTA $1 25, former price $1 60.
CRAPE CLOTH 50c., former price 70c.
FRENCH CASSIMERES $1 25, former price $1 75.
BARATHEAS 75c., former price, $1.
BLACK ALPACAS 50c., former price 65c.

BLACK SILKS.

$1 65, former price $2; $1 75, former price $2 15.
BEST ENGLISH CALICOES, 1 yard wide, 20c., former price 28c.

OBSERVE

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT CLEARING
SALE OF SPRING
AND SUMMER GOODS.

OVER 100,000 YARDS OF RIBBONS IN EVERY SHADE, COLOR, AND WIDTH IN PLAIN AND FANCY GROS GRAINS, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 29c., up.
SASH RIBBONS FROM 31c. up.
25,000 SILK SCARFS AND TIES IN EVERY COLOR AND SHADE, PLAIN, FRINGED AND TASSELED, 10c., 25c., 29c., 38c., 49c., 69c., up.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS CLOSING OUT FROM 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS CLOSING OUT, 48c., 75c., 89c., $1, $1 25, up. AT KINZEY'S.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, CRAPES, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.
SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 15c. up.
SILK GIMPS, 6c., 10c., 15c. up.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece,
UP TO FINEST GOODS VERY LOW.
PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 5c. ps. up.
LINING AND DRESS SILKS.
BLACK SILK TRIMMING LACES, IN GUIPURES, THREAD, BLOND, SPANISH, AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL GUIPURE, from 10c. yard up.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c., 3c., 4c. up.
REAL LACES, 7c., 9c., 12c., 15c. up.
LACE TIDIES, 15c., 20c., 25c. up.
FRENCH LACES, 9c., 10c., 15c., 20c. yard.
LACE AND LLAMA SHAWLS, $1 to $50.
LACE PARASOL COVERS, 96c. to $10.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES, $6 up.
FINE SHETLAND SHAWLS, $1 29.
60,000 YARDS HAMBURGS, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 29c. yard up.
LOT OF EMBROIDERIES, 5c., 6c., 10c. yard.
GUIPURE WORK, 50c., 60c., 75c., 86c. up.
26,000 HANDKERCHIEFS FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES, AND BOYS, from 6c. to $40 each.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c. up.
SACQUES, SKIRTS, NIGHT DRESSES.
CLOSING OUT OVER 300 DOZENS LADIES' CHEMISE, DRAWERS, &c., FROM LOWEST TO FINEST GOODS.
CHEMISE, from 69c. up.
DRAWERS, from 39c. up.
SKIRTS, from 59c. up.
NIGHT DRESSES, 94c. up.
DRESSING SACQUES, 86c. up.
LOTS OF CHEAP HOSIERY FOR LADIES, MISSES, OR GENTS.
BALBRIGGANS, REGULAR MADE, &c.; HOSIERY, from 10c. pair up.
THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF KID GLOVES IN LADIES', MISSES', AND GENTS', 25c., 49c., 69c., 75c., 86c., 98c., and $1 pair.
J. & P. COAT'S BEST 200 YARD COTTON, 5c.
CLARK'S BEST 200 YARD COTTON, 5c.
20 YARD SPOOL SILK, 1c. spool.
EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTON, 1c. spool.
SELLING OFF EVERY THING IN THE WAY OF DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DAMASKS, MUSLINS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, PIQUES, AND FANCY WHITE MUSLINS, AT YOUR OWN PRICES, TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.
LINEN TOWELS, 6c. up.
LINEN NAPKINS, 4c. up.
PIQUES, 12c. yard up.
DOTTED SWISS, 15c. up.
REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS.
CLOSING OUT LACE CURTAINS AND NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS VERY LOW, ALSO REMNANTS OF CURTAIN LACES.
AUCTION LOTS OF GOODS CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.
WILLIAM KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
Branch, No. 18 Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs.

FROM AUCTION.

RICH LACE GOODS, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Guipure Sacques, Blk. Thd. Flounces,
Guipure Points, Blk. Thd. Scarfs,
Guipure 4-4 Points, Blk. Thd. Capes.
Bought at recent FORCED SALES, and which are SELLING FREELY. COME AND SEE.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Everything marked down below gold cost.
Real Guipure Laces, 50c.; regular price 75c.
Real Guipure Laces, 75c.; regular price $1.
Real Guipure Laces, $1; regular price $1 25.
Real Thread Lace, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, worth 25 per cent. more.
Black French Laces at half the usual prices.
Valenciennes, Cluny, Point and Point Applique Laces. Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sets, &c.
Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls at half price.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 12½c. and upward.
Black Nets, plain and figured, for Veils, &c.
Passementeries, Fringes, Loops and Ornaments.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the Wrethrotome, with type cases of each variety, varicocele, arrest of development, and other abnormal conditions, with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents to J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, for a small family, two good colored women, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 127 West 42d-st., on Tuesday, 28th, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WELL-RECOMMENDED FEMALE servants in want of excellent situations in first-class families, boarding-houses, hotels, Summer-houses, &c., can be suited without delay, free of charge, at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

FRIENDLESS PROTESTANT GIRLS can find a temporary home and have situations procured at the WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 41 7th-av., corner of 13th-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—NONE but a competent man need apply. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Station D.

A FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—Call between 10 and 12. C. ARTHUR TOTTEN, Architect, No. 48 East 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

Employers of **SERVANTS,** in City or country can be PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with capable and reliable servants, and have their REFERENCES INVESTIGATED, by leaving their orders at

ODELL'S,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., Near B'way.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

We spare no pains or expense to procure the best of servants of all nationalities, as thousands of families in the City and country can attest.

☞ NOTICE THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENTS:

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; has lived for two years with her present employers, and leaves only on account of their giving up housekeeping; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY competent young girl, with very good City references, as chamber-maid and waitress; is not afraid of work; no objection to the country, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; prefers the country during Summer months with a private family; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house by a competent young girl, with several years' excellent references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; is thoroughly efficient in either capacity; excellent references; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands soups, jellies, game, deserts, &c., and can bone and lard; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSE-keeping wishes to procure situations for her two servants; one is a thorough good cook, the other a first-class waitress. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO CAPABLE young girls, together; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do the work of a family between them; no objection to the country; City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; unexceptionable City reference for character and capability; City or country. No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as professed cook in a private family; expert in pastries, desserts, and side-dishes; excellent City references. Apply at 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country during Summer months; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do light house-work; is willing and quick to learn; no objection to the country; will work for very low wages at first. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl, lately landed, as general house-worker; is a plain cook and good washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent woman to do general house-work for a small family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; excellent references. Apply at No 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl with nine years' City reference from her former employer, to wait on a lady or take care of growing children and travel; if she takes a place in the City, would prefer it far up-town. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can flute, polish, puff and do up fine laces in the best manner; has unexceptionable City references for character and capability. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as laundress; understands fluting and does up linens and fineries in superior style; with a private family going to the country during the Summer preferred; excellent reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress, and to assist in up-stairs work if required; no objection to a small boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse for an infant; can take full charge of a child from birth, and bring it up by the bottle; no objection to the country; is also a good plain seamstress; unexceptionable City references. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, with six years' City reference from last employer; understands the care of an infant or growing children; is a good plain seamstress, and very fond of children; neat and obliging. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, (SPEAKS no English,) a situation as nurse and seamstress for growing children or an infant; is thoroughly competent, neat and obliging. For further particulars apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as nurse; competent to take full charge of growing children, and do their sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived a number of years. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on three machines; is neat, obliging and very fond of children; has unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse, to take care of growing children and to do plain sewing; no objection to a short distance in the country during Summer; excellent references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress and to assist in the care of children; is an expert operator; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL who has lived several years with her last employer, a situation as good plain seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress; understands the care of silver, glass, dressing salads, &c.; is quick, neat and willing, and can furnish unexceptionable City references; no objection to go to the country with a family. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; highly-recommended by her present employer, who is giving up house-keeping. For further particulars apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse to an invalid, or children; has had great experience in both positions; best City reference; will go to the country for the Summer. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse for young or growing children or invalid; good seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; experienced nurse; country or City, best four years' testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation, by a Protestant young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse for growing or young children; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant perfectly, or would take care of growing children and sew; has two and a half years' City reference from former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, and all American, English, German, Irish, Scotch, French cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, house-workers, suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up on the bottle; will travel to any part with a lady; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; an excellent baker; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands dressing hair and dress-making; excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of an infant; good seamstress; good City references. Apply at No. 270 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the dyeing establishment.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman; country or city; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, can take a man's place; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is careful and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., will be found a number of very desirable servants still disengaged, viz.: ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has two years' City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands making nice soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and nurse. Call for two days at No. 787 2d-av., corner 42d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; or would wait on a lady; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 204 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERT SEAMSTRESS, who is also a good lady's maid, an engagement with a family going to the country for the Summer months; can cut and fit; best City references. Address M. A. M., Box No. 41, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF SELECT class of competent servants, either Protestant or Catholic, for City or country, will be suited at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 345 6th-av., near 22d-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.); also waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, pies, side dishes, dessert, &c.; good references; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; country or City; understands the care of silver; getting up salads in the best manner; willing to do chamber-work and waiting; very best testimonials. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and first-class cook, both English and French; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker, side dishes, &c.; very best references; City or country. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country or to travel. Address No. 507 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the confectionary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN cook; is first-class, understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts, jellies, creams, &c.; can give satisfactory reference from City employers, as to capacity, honesty, &c. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; or would do plain sewing or take care of children; good reference from present employer. Can be seen all this week at No. 224 East 124th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, chamber-maid's or waitress' situation; country or City; prefers the country; very respectable and competent; good waitress or nurse; best of reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse for a very young baby; no objections to sewing; prefers the country; can be highly recommended for faithfulness to young children. Can be seen for two days at No. 391 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress and seamstress; would cut and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands hair-dressing; thoroughly competent. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 52 East 34th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, a laundress' situation by a first-class young woman; a thorough laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as cook and to do the washing and ironing, or assist with washing in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 245 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washing, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent City recommendations; is trusty and capable; country or City. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; no objections to the care of a young lady; understands dressmaking; best City references. Call at No. 260 West 19th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Wanting good, reliable help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a private family; is chamber-maid and laundress. Call for two days at No. 391 2d-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

WANTED—IN A SUMMER-HOUSE OR hotel, a situation, by an English Protestant cook who is mistress of her business. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO UNderstands fluting, &c.; would do chamberwork and fine washing, or general housework. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; good baker; would go in the country for the Summer; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 391 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A cook's situation; very respectable and a good family cook; will do part of the washing; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as laundress or plain cook; assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 335 3d-av., near 22d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID'S SITUAtion in a Summer house or hotel, by a thorough, experienced chamber-maid; has the best testimonials for it; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls are requested to call at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family for general house-work or laundress; will give City references. Call at No. 28 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing to do at her own house, or would go out by the day, washing and ironing. Call or address Room No. 5, No. 156 West 18th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with chamber-work; will go to the country; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman; a good cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Apply at No. 631 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Apply at St. George Chapel, No. 409 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY competent person as first-class laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 407 East 29th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook, or as laundress and chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 891 2d-av., between 47th and 48th-sts.

THE VERY BEST OF FEMALE DOmestic help can be obtained at No. 20 State-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STRONG GERMAN GIRL, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Apply at 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

NO. 119 EAST 31ST-ST.—AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman, who thoroughly understands house-keeping, would like to secure a situation as housekeeper [illegible] a widower's family, where the children's [illegible] is a practical and of pleasing disposition; parties will please call Monday or Tuesday, or address the rest of week or call after 7 P. M., as I am obliged to be at business during the day; country preferred; references given and required. Address HOUSE-KEEPER, No. 119 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is a good plain seamstress; can take full charge of a baby from birth perfectly; best City reference; will go to the country for Summer. Address H. M., Box No. 14 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or to take charge of children and their wardrobe; no objection to the country; references exchanged. Address Mrs. E., Box No. 185 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THIS CITY or Brooklyn, for two first-class Swedish girls speaking English; will go separate or together; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as nurse and chamber-maid; will go to the country; are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, room 2.

WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED WOman, competent hair-dresser, a situation as lady's maid or nurse; will travel with a family to Europe. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, TO take home fine washing and ironing; also, to go out by the day. Apply at 216 West 29th-st., room 5.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A COACHman and groom's situation; is a thorough horseman; understands [illegible] all its branches; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Address W., Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables; good references. Call or address A. KELLY, for three days, at No. 233 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, situations in the country; the man as farmer, woman as cook, washer and ironer; the man is practical; can milk; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed young man, a situation as [illegible] horseman, careful driver, good groom; can milk, &c.; can do any work on a place. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man; single; best of City references from present employer. Call or address J. P., No. 151 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, the care of a gentleman's house during the Summer, from June 1; best of reference. Address F. D., No. 151 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A COACHman's situation; thoroughly understands his business; City or Brooklyn. Address B. M., Box No. 194 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands perfectly the care of horses, carriages, harness, garden, &c.; is obliging and willing at all times to execute promptly and faithfully all duties assigned to him; moderate wages accepted; two years' reference from last place. Address JOSEPH, No. 697 Broadway, Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman and groom; competent to take full charge of any gentleman's establishment; City or country; unexceptionable references from one of the best families in this City. Address H. W. E., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single young man as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; very best of City references; City or country; no objection to wages. Can be seen with present employer, No. 131 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; has had many years' experience in the business; understands the management of horses; can give the best of City references; understands taking care of a garden. Address M. C., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; four years' City reference; willing, obliging and sober; wages no object; City or country. Can be seen at No. 6 West 30th-st., for two days, private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, steady man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; highly recommended by last employer, with whom he has lived eight and a half years. Call at or address No. 37 West 43d-st., or No. 1,023 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; unexceptionable references from four to ten years from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 21 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD situation for his coachman; has been in his family over four years; understands all about horses; respectable and reliable. Call or address No. 38th-st. and Broadway, in harness-store. Will be seen at his present employer's for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as coachman and groom; good, careful driver; excellent groom; or make himself generally useful; milk, gardener, &c.; country or City; very good City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German man, a situation as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands salads of all kinds; four years' unexceptionable City references. Address J. H., Box No. 31 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN or boy, a situation as waiter or footman; is a good waiter and footman; can do anything about the house, in or out; very good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN'S situation by a young Englishman; sober, reliable, stylish driver and groom, of long experience; City or country; highly recommended. Address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 5 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; would take care of a small garden; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly; honest, sober and obliging. Address C. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; ten years' reference from last employer; good groom and careful City driver; City or country. Call or address No. 24 East 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family; best City references from last employer; City or country. Address R. M., Box No. 87 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best City reference. Address No. 63 Union-place, No. 13 4th-av., Bradley's stables.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent City references; willing and obliging; City or country. Call or address for two days W. R., No. 137 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a married man; can give first-class City reference; refers to his last employer, where he has lived over twelve years. Call or address No. 6 West 30th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A USEFUL MAN WHO CAN milk, work in a garden, take charge of horses, carriages, &c., a situation; is a good driver; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and is really a good man; trustworthy in every respect. Address G. V., No. 138 West 50th-st., private stable.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN and wife, Protestants, without children, desire a gentleman's house to take charge of for the Summer; best City reference given from present employer, or bonds given as security. Apply at 280 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN UNMARried Protestant man who can milk, and who has a practical knowledge of plain gardening and farming. Apply at No. 191 Church-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Call for three days on H. W., No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored young man, a situation as porter in a store or office; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 121 West 31st-st., in rear, or address T. ABBOTT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED coachman; is a first-class man; has reference for six years. Call on or address THOMAS, No. 17 Plimpton Building, corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 202 West 45th-st., near Broadway:

Rose-wood parlor suite in satin damask, rose-wood and gilt reception chairs, elegant mantel mirror, rose-wood marble-top centre and round tables, damask Lambrequin's, carved black-walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, fine Moquet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, a large assortment of china and glass-ware. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Voyageur.*
Immediately after, within their store:
150 cases Valencia Oranges, ex steam ship *Adriatic.*
TUESDAY, May 28,
Within their store:
53 bags Naples Walnuts.
169 bags St. Andrew's Cocoa-nuts.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, AT NEW-YORK, May 23, 1872.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at noon, on MONDAY, June 3, 1872, at the Departments of Equipment and Recruiting, Yards and Docks, Navy-yard, New-York, by order of Rear-Admiral M. Smith, Commandant, a quantity of condemned stores, schedules of which can be obtained at the Navy-yard.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay Director, United States Navy.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

120,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE,
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
} Executors.
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.
JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 39 Nassau-st.
1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.

E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
O. B. SMITH,
} Executors.
d11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
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DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IVANHOE. (German Opera,)—Miss Ines Fabbri, Mr. Jacob Mulder.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME and THE CRITIC—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND INVITATION CONCERT—By the American Conservatory of Music.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, MINSTRELSY, DANCES, &C.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

For a loyal Administration, to protect the negro, awe the rebel, and give the working man a chance, Grant's little finger is worth a baker's dozen of Greeleys. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

There is one thing which the worst enemies of Mr. Greeley will admit, and it is that the *Tribune* has gone all to pieces since he ceased to write for it. Such stupendous rubbish, put in such barbarous English, has never been seen in the *Tribune* before. Evidently the only man who knew anything about our language has left the concern. The gushers are having it all their own way. Take this little bit—a specimen of the whole—from an "editorial" of Saturday:

> "It is sometimes wiser to leave that which we love for a time, that ours may be the rapture of return. Life without an occasional fillip is not, after all, much different from death. It is the paradox of inertia miserably married to mobility."

"The paradox of inertia miserably married to mobility." Fancy what sort of "apostolic benediction" Mr. Greeley must have pronounced on his young friends when he read that. Lovers of the curious in literature would do well to read the wondrous essay on Shakespeare in Friday's *Tribune*, and the long article entitled "Swimming in the Gondolas" in Saturday's paper. These are samples of what the New School means to do when it fairly gets to work.

A very characteristic speech by Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, appears in the Times this morning. There is probably no more effective public speaker in the West than the Republican candidate for Governor in Illinois. He tells very plainly what impression Mr. Greeley's nomination has made on the Republican Party in that section of the country.

The free-traders with convictions, who regard themselves as betrayed at Cincinnati, have issued a call for a public meeting at Steinway Hall, on the 30th inst. They declare that they do not feel themselves bound to support the Cincinnati nomination for President, and announce that they are about to organize for the advancement of their views in the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Tammany's New Ally.

We have already pointed out a number of facts which have come to light within the last ten days, tending to indicate that the Tammany following in this City was, for some reason or other, coming to the support of Mr. Greeley as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Harry Genet and Judges Shandley and Ledwith were in consultation on this subject with that illustrious "backer" of Mr. Greeley, Mr. John Morrissey, at an early day. This will be seen from the following extract from the most conspicuous organ of the Ring, the New-York *Herald*, a day or two after the Rochester Convention:

> "The Tammany Committee of Thirteen on Organization met last evening at Tammany Hall, Henry W. Genet in the chair. Among those present were Judge Shandley, Judge Ledwith, Judge Dodge, and John Morrissey. Mr. Morrissey, in conversation with Judge Ledwith and others, said that Horace Greeley ought to receive the support of the Democracy, and in that event he would not only be elected, but the Democracy would be able to carry a majority of the Congressional Districts of this State, and would probably secure a majority of the next House of Representatives."

Subsequent to this, a number of local Tammany organizations came out with indorsements of Mr. Greeley. One enthusiastic Secretary, named Knight, wrote to the *Sun*: "This association is Tammany, but it will go its bottom dollar on old Horace." The "Jno. J. Bradley Association" followed, which, as bearing the name of Mr. Peter B. Sweeny's relative, may be supposed to speak with authority. These declarations naturally gave rise to the question of motive. Why should Mr. Greeley be the special favorite of the minor politicians in the train of Tammany, who but carry out the bidding of their leaders—Tweed, Sweeny, Hall & Co?

We are not left wholly to conjecture to answer this question. On Saturday last an important piece of testimony with reference to it was given by the New-York *World*, in the shape of a letter from a "leading Democrat." This letter, part of which we print on our fifth page this morning, is an "inside history" of the Rochester Convention, and its author exposes, with the fullness of one who was an eye-witness of the transaction, the manner in which the Convention was manipulated. Several facts stand out strikingly from this narrative, and we beg to call to them the candid attention of all citizens, of whatever party, who took any part in the great battle against Tammany last year. The first of these facts is the conspicuous absence from the business of the Convention of the Anti-Tammany Democrats. Of all those who had an active share in the Reform struggle, Mr. Tilden alone was present, and he was opposed, from beginning to end, to the course of the Convention; opposed to the selection of temporary and permanent Chairman; opposed to that Chairman's rulings; opposed to the plan of appointing delegates to Baltimore, and opposed to the instructions given to those delegates. The Convention was "run" by men who had small regard for Mr. Tilden, or the class of Democrats he represents.

Another fact to be noticed is, that the Convention was managed by a considerable number of members of the Legislature, who had been engaged all Winter in scheming to protect Tammany, and to embarrass all measures brought to break down that monstrous combination.

These facts are known to every one who followed the published proceedings of the Convention. They prepare one for the revelation made by the writer of the "inside history" in the *World*. This is, that the Convention was controlled by the agents of the Tammany Ring, in the interest of Mr. Greeley, in pursuance of a coalition made as *early as last Fall*, between the Tammany leaders and the Fenton-Greeley Republicans. The main features of this bargain are stated to have been, on the "Republican" side, that the measures to bring the Tammany leaders to justice in the Legislature should be either defeated or emasculated. This was done. On the Democratic side, the stipulation was that if a Fenton man was nominated at Cincinnati, the practical support of the Tammany men should be given in favor of his indorsement by the Democracy. This has been done. Gov. Hoffman was enlisted in the arrangement, with the understanding that his election to the United States Senate should be secured if he continued to shield the Tammany leaders from the action of the Reformers in the Legislature. In vetoing the successive New-York charters, and the bill to bring Tweed, Sweeny and Hall to trial before an impartial Judge, this, so far as the Governor is concerned, has also been done. It will be seen, therefore, that the statements of the writer are fully borne out by the events he describes. It is a well-known rule of legal investigation that when a crime has been committed, and the author is not positively known, the first question to be asked is, whose interest was it that the crime should have been committed? We ask our readers to decide for themselves whose interests have been served by the remarkable series of events which have shielded the Tammany plunderers from punishment, retained a portion of them in power, and procured for Mr. Greeley what he accepts as the indorsement of the Democratic Convention.

We hardly need point out the consequences that must flow from even the partial success of this coalition, as we certainly need not waste words in describing its wickedness. Whether Mr. Greeley reach the White House or not, the Tammany men have gained much, and are likely to gain more; and the people of the State of New-York have lost much. It is almost certain that the punishment of the Tammany frauds has been made forever impossible. It is certain that Tammany has been secured in the possession of its stolen millions, and, under Mayor Hall and the Board of Public Works in this City, a considerable portion of valuable official patronage has been saved to the resources of Tammany for the next election. This may well turn the scale in our State, which the revolution in New-York only carried for the Republican Party last Fall by less than nineteen thousand majority. The Tammany leaders care more for their prospects in this State than for the Presidency. If they can gain as President a pliant man like Mr. Greeley, deeply indebted to their aid for his position, so much the better. But if, in flattering Mr. Greeley's hopes and vanity, they can secure their own return to power in the City and State of New-York, they will have ample cause for congratulation. And why should they despair? They ought to be in State Prison, and instead they are engineering a coalition that has already proved capable of foiling the popular indignation in the Legislature, and has given them a new chance for the entire recovery of power. It is for the sober, sensible voters of the State to say how much further this bargain can be carried.

Fifth-Avenue on Sunday.

Cleanliness is next to godliness, as the old saying runs, and, therefore, there can be no very great sin in keeping the streets moderately clean on Sunday. We do not suppose that Brown's men are so exceedingly anxious to get to church on Sunday morning as that they would refuse to do a little cleaning up before going to their devotions. At least, they might use their brooms on Saturday night. That could not outrage their pious tendencies very deeply. Brown himself is, of course, plunged in religious meditations throughout the seventh day—not unassisted, it may be, by petations from Tweed's famous punch-bowl, which was the shrine at which the Tweedites worshipped in their palmy days. The church was Tweed's stable, as we all remember. These devotional gatherings have been suspended for a time—the Ring have been out of spirits in more senses than one; but it will be all right again with them if the Sage of Chappaqua, their candidate and ally, is elected President.

Fifth-avenue is a well-used thoroughfare every day, but on Sunday it is unusually crowded. Half the pretty girls in New-York—and in what City of the world will you find so many?—may be seen in Fifth-avenue on that day, on their way to or from church. Their dresses are the wonder and admiration of even the uncultivated male observer, and when they are first seen in the morning, dress and wearers are as bright and fresh as roses in a garden. But a few minutes in Fifth-avenue suffice to take off the bloom. A layer of yellow dust is deposited on the bonnets, or hats, or whatever they call the graceful little trifles which ladies now put upon their heads. Dresses of delicate hues are almost completely spoiled. Even old Brown would feel a pang of remorse if he could be brought into a condition to see the ruin of which he is the cause. The people who go out for a drive are sufficiently punished. The dust envelopes them in an impenetrable cloud. Everybody is half choked, and the finest day is spoiled by a nuisance which a few watering carts could easily allay.

Is it because there are more people walking in Fifth-avenue on Sunday than on any other day of the week that the street is not watered? If so, that is a very bad reason. On Sunday, of course, whatever Brown did, we should be obliged to bless him, but we have heard blessings bestowed on him which were rather twisted in expression. He might sweep a little of the dirt away before church hours. As for the watering, he is not responsible, but somebody is, and we wish that same somebody could be made to dine off the dust which on Sunday destroys the appetites of other people. There cannot be anything improper in doing so very necessary a work as that of keeping one of our chief thoroughfares in a moderately wholesome condition.

Found Dead.

During the week which ended yesterday, eight dead bodies were found floating near our City docks, an unknown woman was found dead in the street, and a prominent German citizen mysteriously disappeared. In nearly every instance these persons were foully murdered, else their bodies would not have borne the marks of the bludgeon, the knife, or the pistol. If we add to this list two cases of murder in which the ante-mortem testimony of the victims has already proved the guilt of their murderers, and the numerous murderous assaults which have occurred during the week, some of which may yet end fatally, we have a record of crime and violence which hardly any other city of Christendom can parallel.

It is only necessary to walk along the river front of this City after dark to understand why it is that so many corpses are constantly taken from the waters. The neighborhood of the rivers is shunned by the Police at night, while the gangs of ruffians who congregate around the low grog-shops, or prowl along the wharves in search of plunder, can perpetrate robbery and murder with little fear of detection. Their victims are mostly sea-faring men, and the motive of these crimes is nearly always a mercenary one. The disappearance of the friendless sailor, or the Captain of a small coaster, who may be absent from home for weeks without exciting uneasiness on the part of his family, attracts little or no notice. Days after the crime has been committed, the river gives up its dead, but the corpse is seldom identified, and no clue to the crime is given.

No one can doubt that were the river districts efficiently patrolled at night, this possibility of secret and successful murder would be greatly diminished. It is true that with the comparatively small number of men at the disposal of the Police Superintendent, it is impracticable to patrol any part of the City as efficiently as could be desired. Nevertheless, the appalling frequency of murder in this City, and the ease with which murderers defy the efforts tardily made for their arrest, show that the Police force is deficient in something else than mere numbers.

That there are dozens of faithful and courageous men on the force is universally conceded—although their numbers are steadily lessened by assassination at the hands of ruffians whose hatred they have incurred, and who can count either upon escaping arrest, or on the friendly offices of the Judges before whom they may be brought in case they are arrested. The Police have also done noble service whenever assembled in force to face a riot; and our citizens feel an absolute confidence that should the scenes of the draft riots, or of last year's Orange parade again recur, the Police can be depended upon to the last man to do their duty. Granting all this, it is nevertheless true that at the present time the Police force is deficient in discipline, and is in the demoralized condition into which any semi-military organization falls when its leaders possess neither the confidence nor respect of the rank and file.

The Police force must always be such in character and efficiency as it is made by its chiefs—the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent. The present Board of Commissioners consists of the well-meaning but timid Bosworth; Hank Smith, the President of a swindling savings institution; the two tools of Tammany, Barr and Manierre, and Mayor A. Oakey Hall. Such a Board might be depended upon to use the Police force as a political machine; but that it should mold and temper it into a trusty weapon for the defense of law and order is not to be expected. Even under the present Commissioners, much, however, might be done by a capable Superintendent. A fearless and able man in the position now held by Mr. Kelso could very possibly supplement the shortcomings and faults of a Board incapable of any worthy imitation. Unfortunately for the City, the present Superintendent is more worthless than his immediate superiors. He owes his position to the fact that he was a willing tool of Tweed. The only two acts with which his name is associated were the notorious orders forbidding the parades of the Orangemen and the International Society—both of which he was compelled to revoke. If he suppresses one gaming-house, he permits a dozen others to remain in full blast, and in most instances the establishment suppressed one week is reopened unmolested the next. There is no apparent system in his official conduct, and the men he commands knowing him to be purposeless and incapable, and fully comprehending that under such a chief the lazy and inefficient officer, appointed to please a Ward politician, is as well treated as the faithful and efficient veteran of the days of Acton and Kennedy, becomes careless of his duty, and anxious rather for his own ease than for the safety of the public and the reputation of the force.

The people of New-York have accomplished some substantial reforms during the past year. The Police Department, which is the most important part of the City Government, is still, however, such as the "Ring" made it. When is it to be reformed and reorganized? Eleven probable murders have been committed or brought to light during the week that is passed. How many weekly murders must we have before the public will insist that a capable, resolute, and honest man shall be placed in the position that Kelso disgraces?

Working for the Candidate.

Mr. Greeley's successors at the *Tribune* may safely be trusted to ruin their candidate. They are now applying to their late colleagues at Cincinnati the same tactics which have been so long adopted toward the Administration. In a very short time we may expect to see all the really honest men who went to Cincinnati denounced by Mr. Greeley's young men as "spies of Gen. Grant," "hirelings of Tom Murphy," &c.

See what was done by way of a beginning on Saturday. The *Tribune* correspondent at Washington, an unscrupulous concoctor of unfounded stories in the interests of his employers, pretended that he had discovered a "secret plot" to break down the honest candidate for the Presidency, who was lately a partner with "Boss" Tweed in the Tobacco Manufacturing Association. According to the silly creature at Washington, there never was seen such a desperate plot as this. "The men in the conspiracy conducted their operations with secrecy"—a very strange feature of a plot. The ringleaders were Liberal Republicans and "fanatical free-traders." There were "two or three editors" among them. These desperate characters had the wickedness to entertain an idea of putting another candidate in the field. In such a case, says the docile hack at Washington,

> "It was expected that Mr. Greeley's supporters would abandon him at once and *en masse*, leaving him in the ridiculous position of a candidate without a party, to get out of the field with what grace he could. The conspirators felt a good deal encouraged at first."

The poor man exactly describes the *present* position of the Tammany candidate. There was no necessity for him to have scared his weak nerves with the spectre of a band of conspirators, aiming to place Mr. Greeley in a situation which he has all along occupied. What party supports Mr. Greeley now, unless we are to call the Tammany gang a party? The correspondent goes on, however, to describe the "conspirators"—and let it be remembered that the gentlemen obviously referred to are among the most sincere, able, and honest of all the Republicans who were lured to Cincinnati:

> "These men are in the main enthusiastic theorists, with little experience or wisdom as politicians, who are so foolish as to believe that a great national party can be built up with free trade as the chief plank in its platform, and that the Democrats stand ready to become the allies of such a party. The names of all the conspirators are known, but are withheld for the present."

All this was precisely adapted to the minds which now control the *Tribune*. They took up the wondrous tale in "editorials" modeled on the very highest principles of "journalism." The *Evening Post*, their supporter in the Cincinnati scheme, is "fatuous;" the Chicago *Tribune* comes in for a fawning "compliment;" but the late associates of the *Tribune* at Cincinnati are thus dealt with:

> "They belong to a class rarely satisfied with anything, never comfortable in a majority, generally bolters, whose approval is the common seal of failure, and whose objections often bring as much aid as harm."

Just think what would have been said by honest old Horace if any "Grant organ" had described the "three editors" and other able men who went to Cincinnati in language like this!

If any of the "bolters" dare to oppose the old white hat they know what they must expect. The *Tribune* has their names—in pity it suppresses them for the present. Something too frightful to mention will happen to them if it decides to publish those names. Let them repent in time, and come over to the support of the man who has misrepresented their principles, slandered their leaders, and is now at the head of the old Tammany gang in this State, quite as much as Tweed and Sweeny ever were.

Shall We Have a Reform Emigration Board?

Almost the last act of the late Legislature was to pass the bill, imperatively demanded by the public opinion of this City, reorganizing the Emigrant Commission. The Conference Committee of the two Houses, after some discussion, agreed upon the following names: Hugh Gardner, Frederick Germann, Wisner H. Townsend, Daniel Mauger, Alexander H. Stewart, Andrew W. Leggat and Gen. Alexander W. Harvey. In this shape the bill passed, and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. But this signature, we are assured, it will not receive, and the odious Tammany Commission will so be saddled on us for another year.

We earnestly hope this rumor is untrue. It is difficult to see on what grounds Gov. Hoffman can justify a veto. The legislative inquiry convicted the present Board, if not of absolute corruption, at least of incompetence and extravagance. It was notoriously composed in great part of tools of the Ring, including such supple henchmen as Richard O'Gorman and "Aleck" Frear, and has been all along under Ring influences. The proposed new Board, on the other hand, is made up of gentlemen well and honorably known to the business community, but little, if at all, identified with politics. Two or three of them, at least, are retired from business, and will have, consequently, more time to devote to the affairs of the Commission and the interests of the emigrant. The new Board, moreover, in retaining the Presidents of the Irish and German Emigrant Societies, will comprise the best elements of the old Board, while in rejecting the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, it will rid itself of an element of positive weakness. The Mayors were added to the Commission, *ex-officio*, at a time when the character of Mayors stood higher than now, partly to lend dignity to the Board, partly to secure its political balance. They have ceased to serve either purpose, or to do aught but help to make of what should be a strictly non-partisan institution, a political machine. To persons conversant with the affairs of the Emigrant Board, it is well known that for years past the Mayors never came to its meetings until Mayor Hall set the evil precedent of attending when it was necessary to enforce the corrupt behests of his masters in the Ring, against the wishes of an honest minority.

For all these reasons, but chiefly for the reason that the people will endure nothing that has the Tammany taint, the new Board will be preferable to the old. If partisanship be the ground of the Governor's objection, he should remember that he signed the bill constituting the present Commission, and naming but one Republican out of nine, while the present bill gives three Democrats in seven. We trust that these and kindred considerations will have weight, and that the deputation sent by the German Society to Albany to urge his signature of the bill will have an easy task. The Chief Magistrate of a State like this should allow no party or personal prejudices to weigh in a question of great public expediency. We have before expressed our preference for a Federal Bureau to take charge of emigrant matters. But waiting that, we look to Gov. Hoffman to see to it that this vast interest and this enormous fund, which at the present rate of emigration will this year amount to close on a million of dollars, shall no longer be intrusted to doubtful hands.

Amateur Coaching.

If some prominent member of the American Jockey Club were suddenly to announce his intention of running a stage-coach from New-York to Tarrytown, and should then duly appear, some fine morning, at the door of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, seated on the box, with a spanking team before him and a tooting guard behind, most people would say at once that he was insane. His friends would begin to look askance at him on the street, and his afflicted family would take immediate measures to get control of his estate. Yet this act, which, here, would excite so much commotion, is one that prominent gentlemen in England have done for years past, and still do, without attracting even unusual comment. On Monday, the 22d of last April, for example, "a well-appointed coach," we are told, left the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, for Tunbridge Wells. On Saturday, May 11, it was followed by the Dorking coach, which left the same place, full inside and out. The latter was driven out of town by Gen. Sir Henry de Bathe, one of its proprietors, while the former was guided through its various stages by relays of gentlemen whom the prudent reporter "is not permitted to name." The horses were provided for the most part from the private stables of the proprietors, and everything, including the coachmen, appears to have been arranged, as the play-bills say, without regard to expense, except, indeed, the fare. This on the Tunbridge coach is but ten shillings, and on the Dorking coach five shillings, which must be considered a moderate charge for the privilege of being driven through some of the loveliest scenery in England.

The passion for coaching is not a novel one with English sporting gentlemen. Lord Carrington and Mr. Cherry Angele long ago made reputations at it, and Mr. Chandos Pole, the Duke of Beaufort and others achieved honorable distinction as first-class "whips." Of course this revival of the old stage-coach lacks some of the attractions which Fielding and Smollett and Dickens have so vividly and lovingly depicted. Leaving out of question the lack of highwaymen to lend flavor to the journey, there must be about the modern imitation a theatrical air, an impression of unreality which detracts from its enjoyment. Much of the pleasure of the old stage-coach came from its unpremeditated sociability and its unexpected rencontres, delights which are not likely to be tasted in the Tunbridge or Dorking stages. One fancies, too, that the guard, for all his bravery, blows but a dispirited and drooping *fanfare* on his horn, as one who knows himself to be an impostor, and dreads instant detection. And though we are told of vast enthusiasm along the route, with here a deputation of children presenting sherry and biscuit, and there champagne-cup tendered by a jovial Boniface, a praiser of the host would feel that this jollity was but a hollow mockery, and that a tankard of foaming ale with honest old Weller would have been worth all this parade.

Yet, after all, one cannot help sympathizing with this desire to keep up one of the pleasantest of the olden ways. There are few men of sensibility but have tired of the eternal roar and rattle, and the stale and wearisome common-placeness of steam travel, and sighed for the charm and repose and picturesqueness of the old lazy methods of locomotion. Steam allows so little to the imagination. An hour behind a locomotive must convince the most inveterate dreamer that he has left Arcadia forever behind him. If life were only long enough, and all the year were June, who would not rather journey by stage-coach than by rail? Few of our readers, probably, have had experience of the former method of traveling. Yet, even in some parts of our own country, the primitive conveyance may still be seen, and travelers on the White Mountains, who have tasted the rare delights of a stage ride in the early Summer morning through the dewy woods, may realize in a faint degree the nature of the attractions which endear the memory of the old English stage-coach to all lovers of nature and romance, and make possible in the most practical of lands an enterprise which makes a sentiment of trade. Lords and gentlemen might possibly be better occupied than in tooting stage-coaches about the country, but the fact is they are very often worse occupied. And while we do not at all advise our typical gentleman of the Jockey Club to imitate this particular extravagance, it is scarcely to be wondered at that English people look at least with kindly toleration on a whim which serves the public, and keeps in memory a custom fraught with so many alluring recollections.

MINOR TOPICS.

Murder appears to be the only amusement of Mercer-street. The little affair of Saturday morning, when an officer and a citizen were shot down by a gentleman with the infirmity of a hot temper, was promptly supplemented within the next twenty-four hours by some pistol practice that would have been no disgrace to frontier desperadoes. There was a time when a single shot sufficed for the worst of our ruffians. But in these later cases there seems to have been a determination to keep on firing until somebody was killed. But for the circumstance that these bullets were sent flying about a public street, where innocent citizens were apt to be passing, and one of whom was actually maimed by one of these missiles, it would not much matter, as the ruffians would have been engaged in mutual extermination, and society would, in any event, have been the gainer. As things are, however, this sort of amusement is too hazardous to the general public to be altogether pleasant, and it is time the authorities did something to put a stop to it. The mere arrest and imprisonment for a few hours of the participants in these affrays will do no good. There must be a vigorous enforcement of the extreme penalties of the law in some of these cases, unless we desire our streets to speedily become more dangerous as promenades than the ground between hostile skirmish lines. More vigor and vigilance on the part of the Police in patrolling the streets would also add largely to their safety, and it is not unreasonable to demand the utmost possible service from a department which costs so much.

We are not disposed to expect much relief from the new law regulating street processions, just promulgated in an order of Superintendent Kelso. No processions are absolutely prohibited, provided certain conditions are complied with, except upon Sunday. The vexatious parades that so often occupy the streets, to the interruption of business, will not be lessened in number, but it is some satisfaction to learn from the Superintendent's order that we are not likely to be again afflicted with such an exhibition of poltroonry as disgraced us last July. Upon giving notice to the Board of Police of the object, time, and route, any procession may lawfully move over such streets as the Board of Police may designate, and it is the duty of the Board to furnish it a protecting escort and maintain the public peace. It is incumbent upon the Board of Police to exercise impartially this power of designating the streets over which processions may move, which is the only discretionary one given them under the law. Any attempt to favor any clique or faction, religious or political, will provoke a storm of public indignation as overwhelming as that which provoked Gov. Hoffman into decision at the time of the Irish riot last year.

Foreigners are frequently astonished at the fondness of Americans for moving houses upon rollers from one part of a town to another. The custom, however, is not entirely free from disadvantages—a fact of which the residents of Flushing, Long Island, have just at present a lively sense. A few days since a Baptist church in that village undertook a trip across the town. The peripatetic church, with the dignified slowness befitting its sacred character, consumed several days in reaching the principal street, and when it had reached the centre of the highway, leaving it nearly impassable except along the curb-stone, an injunction suddenly brought it to a stop. It now blockades the street, and must continue to do so until the injunction is modified or removed. It must certainly be embarrassing to the Flushing citizen to find his chief avenue occupied by a wandering church—not to mention the probability that the midnight reveler will be apt to impute intoxication to an edifice that he finds occupying the gutter when it should be elsewhere.

We have shamed the *Tribune* into publishing a part of Col. Mosby's letter, and the letter of Senator Ferry, of Connecticut. Concerning the latter, it is graciously pleased to say that Senator Ferry "has a right to entertain" his opinions—which is very handsome on its part. Having thus made a beginning in the right path, we may now expect the *Tribune* to publish the call for the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, which its benighted readers have not yet been allowed to see. It was bad enough for Mr. Greeley to refuse to sign the call for that Convention—it was still worse on his part to refuse to publish it. When this omission is rectified, the *Tribune* can publish that very important part of the report in vindication of Secretary Robeson, which it dishonestly suppressed the other day, and then it may give us the interesting letters of Wendell Phillips and Gerrit Smith on the Presidential campaign. After that, it might allow its readers to see some of Mr. David A. Wells' valuable reports, which, although a little old now, would still be news to its subscribers. After that, we shall be ready for another lecture on "high-toned, independent journalism, and passionless ether."

A few years ago a Mr. Roupell, some time M. P. for Lambeth, a district of London, was found guilty of forging his father's will—having previously forged fifty other documents, and involved the family property in almost inextricable confusion—and sentenced to penal servitude. Having conducted himself with great propriety, and being in weak health, he was, not long since, offered a ticket of leave. He declined it, and prefers remaining in prison, where he is stated to have "immense influence over the inmates, and to be a devoted nurse to the sick." In his report from the convict settlement in Western Australia, the Chaplain, in grateful language, alluded to the invaluable assistance he had received in his educational and other labors from a convict—Lionel Redpath—who, while in the employ of a public company, had defrauded it of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The fact is that educated men have the sense—to say nothing of higher feelings—to see the value of good behavior. Besides, Redpath was a man of great refinement; he employed his appropriations in the purchase of works of art, and on one occasion the Company's till enabled him to outbid the Ex-Emperor Napoleon for a statue. Was he not a worthy man?

Could not our wealthy citizens, who have patches of ground about their houses, do something to gladden their neighbors' hearts by keeping these plots in order? To that numerous class especially who pass fifty weeks of every year in the City, a glimpse of green and of a few bright flowers is inexpressibly cheering and refreshing. Many of the large mansions scattered about the City have patches which might really be rendered oases of delight in this desert of brick, but which now are disfigured by rank grass, or, too often, refuse. Among the honorable exceptions is a strip of ground attached to a house which stands at the corner of Washington Square and Fifth-avenue. This is kept with exemplary neatness, and we will venture to say affords several minutes' pleasure in the course of a year to hundreds of thousands.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A change of programme at Wallack's this evening will doubtless attract to that house an unusually numerous audience. Robertson's "Home" and Sheridan's "Critic" are to be acted.... The stay of the Vokes family at the Union-square Theatre closes with the present week.... At the Olympic the last representations of "Humpty Dumpty" are now occurring. Today fortnight the pantomime and Mr. G. L. Fox will amuse the playgoers of Boston.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA.

Marschner's opera of "Ivanhoe" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. The opera was lately given at the Stadt Theatre with decided success. The present performance will be more satisfying, on account of the co-operation of Herr Richard.

ENGLISH OPERA.

In spite of the lateness of the season a brief series of representations of English opera will be commenced at Bryant's Opera-house, in Twenty-third-street, on this evening week. The work selected for recital has not yet been made known, but a list of the company appears elsewhere. It includes the familiar names following: Miss Emma Howson, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. J. H. Chatterson, Mr. Henri Drayton, Mr. T. Bartleman and Mr. Edward Seguin. The conductor is Mr. S. Behrens.

OPERA BOUFFE.

A capital representation of "La Périchole" delighted a large assembly at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The entertainment was supplied by Mlle. Aimée, and by the company which has surrounded her for some months past, and was intended to swell the French Liberation Fund. The object of the affair was successfully compassed. Almost $1,000, we believe, will accrue to the amount already subscribed with a view to freeing France from the presence of foreign soldiers. And the persons who aided Mlle. Aimée in attaining this gratifying result must have admitted that their liberality was amply recompensed by the lady's delicious personation of the Peruvian songstress. Mlle. Aimée's picture of *La Périchole* has, no doubt, become familiar to most of our readers. It is the most elaborate and finished performance the artist offers, and while it surpasses in respect of varied acting and excellent singing all the efforts of her predecessors in this country, it may also be asserted that Mlle. Schneider, who first assumed the character, would have a slender chance, after Mlle. Aimée's acquaintance with American audiences, of making a deep impression in the rôle. The actress was received on Saturday with much cordiality, and applause was subsequently lavished upon her at the usual stages of the opera. The letter song and the post-prandial couplets in act the first were redemanded, and the verses commencing "Que veulent dire ces manières," in the second act, were also repeated, while the duet of "L'Espagnol et la Jeune Indienne," and the dashing duo in act the third elicited the regular encore. Mlle. Aimée had efficient support from M. Berthon, whose nervousness did not interfere with the effect of his song, "Les Femmes"—an effect shown by a call for its repetition—and by MM. Duchesne and Edgard. The whole company departs today for California, by way of the Western cities. The admirers of opera bouffe on the route need not expect to have before them a more fascinating or skilled representative of M. Offenbach's heroines than the artist at its head.

TAMMANY FOR GREELEY

An Inside History of the Rochester Convention.

A "Leading Democrat" Tells How the Fenton-Greeley-Tammany Coalition was Worked.

THE BARGAIN MADE LAST FALL.

The Rochester Indorsement Bought by Defeating Reform Legislation.

On Saturday the *World* published a history of the Rochester Convention, at which the Cincinnati movement was indorsed. It was announced as from the "pen of a leading Democrat who was present." After discussing at some length the condition of Democratic sentiment previous to the Convention, the writer says:

"Of that Convention I have first to remark that above and beyond any similar gathering which I have attended of late years, it was largely made up of politicians of the active, pushing, self-seeking order, who were led by a keen scent for spoils to eagerly pick up an opportunity which the people, absorbed in business pursuits, made more than usually pressing by the backwardness of the season, and unaroused by any interest on behalf of unexpected nominations to office, had let drop. It was the almost unvarying testimony that the primaries and district conventions which brought this State Convention into being, were, but thinly attended, so that in most instances nobody but the habitual attendant or the professed politician would consent to undergo the long and tedious ride to Rochester. It is thus made apparent, first, that the ostensible popular representation in the Convention was an illusory or at most a partial one; and, second, that of those who were there claiming to represent the Democracy of the Empire State by far the largest part (including several members of the Legislature, just escaped from Albany) were of a class whose capacity to accurately gauge and correctly interpret public sentiment is not always of the highest and most reliable type.

From an extended intercourse with other classes as well as politicians, and a pretty careful observation of the rural mind during many years, *I have no doubt that 95 of every 100 honest Democrats in the State loathe the idea of voting for Greeley; that nothing but the power of party organization and the final necessity, if forced to choose between him and Grant, could induce any considerable number of them to so vote; and that not even this choice will avail to secure the support of a very large minority—how large it is, of course, impossible to estimate with precision—but I am convinced it would range from one-quarter to one-third of the whole vote.* I need not enter into a discussion of the reasons which govern this latter class; enough to say that if party obligations are not to be enforced, they either prefer GRANT, the unscrupulous, corrupt and sordid executor of the laws, to GREELEY, the equally unscrupulous and far more malignant, implacable and responsible instigator of those laws; or else, believing neither to deserve the slightest favor from any decent, self-respecting Democrat, they will abstain from voting altogether. As for the idea that the Democratic vote of New-York can be cast solidly, or even approximately so, for GREELEY, it is little short of downright lunacy. Yet this is one of the assumptions on which the politicians who filled the State Convention rest their calculations, and this fact is of itself enough to confirm all I have said in denial of their claim to truly represent the Democratic masses.

But, with this analysis of the Convention as to its composition and this exegis of its pretensions to a genuine representative character, how reads its inside history and what is the real significance of its proceedings? On this more recondite but not less important branch of the subject it is evidently in no one person's power to speak with full knowledge and completeness of detail; yet intelligent and painstaking research, coupled with some peculiar facilities for getting at the hidden springs of action, enable me to give a tolerably clear and coherent view of the main plan or plot underlying the course pursued by the managers. Premising that most of them are politicians merely, with little or no faith in principles, and no further care for party organization than as it can be made subservient to their own purposes, I am assured that the possibility, if not the terms, of a *meditated alliance* of the progressive (spelt with a big P) *Democrats and the 'Liberal Republicans' of the Fenton stripe had been considered between the high contracting parties as long ago as last Fall;* and the curious developments of legislation last Winter, by which all the just expectations of substantial reforms were frustrated and the fruits of the victory over Tammany corruptions were turned to ashes on the lips of the reformers, find no sufficient explanation except in this mutual understanding. The glittering prize of the United States Senatorship was held up to seduce Gov. HOFFMAN into the combination, and the risk of damage or destruction to the Democratic organization in this State through such a desperate experiment as commingling opposite elements to make a new 'conservative' compound was subordinate to the ambition or vanity of a few men. Owing to the large Republican majority in the State Senate it became necessary to carry more P. D.'s or L. R.'s into the Assembly than could reasonably be looked for without the aid of some new and exciting popular sensation. What more promising scheme could present itself than an alliance with the Fenton 'soreheads,' whereby GREELEY or some one else acceptable to FENTON might be made President and HOFFMAN Senator? The 'reform' revolution had indeed laid TWEED and SWEENY low, but the fires of old Tammany yet lived in her sons and servitors, and shrewd management might baffle the enemies whom it would be folly openly to defy. Beginning with despair of the Democratic Party's ability to wrest victory from the jaws of defeat, and fortified in their purpose by the insolent presumption that the Democratic masses could be moulded to their use like clay in the potter's hand, they concluded that *if the Liberal Republican movement should be so far controlled as to enlist at all generally the friends of Fenton in this State, a formidable gap might be made in the line of Republican counties, and thus an Assembly be elected which would send Hoffman to the Senate*—either from the Gubernatorial chair, if the alliance should promise that degree of success which would warrant him in running again next Fall, or else from that 'private station' which nowadays is emphatically the 'post of honor.' FENTON's friends went to Cincinnati and performed their part of the compact by using the weight of New-York's 'solid' delegation as a fulcrum on which to raise, at the appointed time, New-York's favorite son and philosopher into the nomination. *They also contrived to nullify any legislation whereby either indemnity for the past or security for the future could be enforced against the Tammany thieves.* It remained for their Democratic colleagues to carry out the rest of the arrangement by throwing the vote of New-York, at Baltimore, for GREELEY. How to effect this was a question not hard for politicians versed in the manipulation of Conventions to answer. It was first necessary to capture the State Central Committee. Circumstances made this easy—in fact, its controllers were part and parcel of the plot. They resolved to ignore the wishes of their chairman, Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and the minority who agreed with him, and to call the Convention at Rochester, a place remote from the eastern counties in which the Democratic vote is principally cast, and to which, from such counties only self-seeking or subservient politicians would be likely to go, while from the nearer counties delegates could be secured in sufficient number without serious difficulty. They also determined to hold it close upon the heels of the Cincinnati Convention, so that no time could be had for that quiet deliberation and consultation which would elicit the real sentiment of the party; and, having decided these preliminaries of triumph, all the appliances for producing a first-class sensation were set at work.

When it is considered how many in various parts of the State look to Albany for their inspiration, there is no need to be surprised at finding the Convention made up so largely of 'Greeley men,' nor at the tone of its resolutions and proceedings. It had been intended that Hon. JOHN C. JACOBS, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, should be temporary Chairman—an honor well deserved by faithful service; but at the last moment a doubt was instilled into the breasts of the young managers lest his rulings as Chairman should not be governed by partisan devotion to their behests so much as by obedience to the rules of parliamentary law, in which he is known to be proficient; so a change was made, and Hon. THOMAS KINSELLA, M. C. for Kings County and editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was chosen, mainly with a view to emphasize the Greeley triumph which had been foreordained. He had signalized his superior prescience and progressiveness by leaping into the gulf of Greeleyism before any other 'able editor' in the State except THEODORE TILTON, and had 'declared public opinion' through his *Eagle* in advance of public opinion itself. How far he had projected himself into this strange jumble of delusion with intrigue may be gathered from the fact that on Tuesday evening, at the Osborn House, in answer to a question by a delegate from Long Island—whose name has escaped me, and who, single-handed, was breasting the prevailing current—I heard him say that if the Baltimore Convention were to nominate a Democrat for President, he (KINSELLA) should still adhere to GREELEY; that he had encouraged and helped on the Liberal Republicans, and should stay with them. The delegate replied that he honored his candor and consistency, but must decline to be guided by such a counselor. It was matter of common remark among delegates, though I do not vouch for its truth, that *on Sunday, the 12th, Mr. Kinsella and Mr. Greeley had a long private interview.*

Mr. TILDEN, on calling the Convention to order, used the significant words that he was 'instructed by the State Committee' to report the name of Mr. KINSELLA for temporary Chairman. * * * * Mr. TILDEN's speech, guarded, yet earnest in language, and pithy in allusions, was heartily applauded at several points, but at none more heartily than when he denounced the twin evils of 'centralism and corruption'—synonyms for GREELEY and HANK SMITH, the Siamese twins of New-York City liberalism. Mr. KINSELLA's speech, on the contrary, though smoothly phrased and delivered under the most favorable auspices, did not touch the heart of the Convention, and drew but a feeble response. His subsequent course while in the chair was marked by a lamentable lack of fairness and dignity, so that the loose and shambling style in which the 'machine was run' became apparent to the dullest observer. Old delegates who remembered—some of them bitterly—the tyranny of DEAN RICHMOND and PETER CAGGER when they were ruling the State Committee, recalled, to their advantage, the firm and close rein kept upon the course of proceedings, and spoke contemptuously of neophytes, with more brass and belly than brains, affecting to play the rôle of dead chieftains. At one time the Chairman gravely advanced as a reason for allowing a member to rise and move the previous question, when another gentleman had been recognized as entitled to the floor, that the Convention was restive, and wanted to hurry on! The rebuke he received from Mr. TILDEN was none the less pointed for being polite, and the audience showed how well they appreciated 'the point.' But a far more serious ground of exception to his ruling exists in connection with the adoption of the two resolutions which were declared carried—one providing for a committee to hear suggestions from delegates in reference to the delegation to Baltimore, and the other to bind the delegation when selected to vote as a unit. Of these resolutions a historical reminder and warning should have been brought to every mind by the fact that they were couched in nearly or quite the exact language used on that fateful occasion, thirteen years ago, when the delegation to Charleston was tied up in the same manner, and committed to the fortunes of DOUGLAS, whose nomination it forced upon the party at the known hazard of division, defeat and civil war. When, after voting down the honest and fair substitute by the meagre (reported) majority of 11, through the solid vote of Tammany (21), Erie (5), and Kings County (8)—Mr. JACOBS alone dissenting—the question came on adopting the original resolutions, the Chair distinctly and properly ruled that a division was allowable, permitted debate on the first resolution, replied to a request for information that the question was on adopting the first resolution, and when the result was reached by a seeming preponderance of voice declared both resolutions adopted. A motion to reconsider, made by a Mr. BEEBE, who said he had been tricked into voting aye, and an appeal from the decision, were alike disregarded, and the outrage consummated which took from the Convention all power to pass upon the direct question of whether it would or would not bind the delegation to vote as a unit. Judging from the vote on the substitute, it would be fair to suppose that the young managers, distrustful either of the Convention itself or of their power to control it, dare not commit the crisis of their plot to the ordeal of discussion and the chance of rejection by an open vote even of their own sympathizers. What followed this crowning triumph of the coalition intrigue—the constitution of the delegation by a carefully-selected committee consulting the views of district delegates only so far as served their own purpose to make up the 'homogeneous' body desired and demanded from them, and the unnecessary adjournment over night in order to give this Committee time in which to perfect its work beyond any peril of mistakes—was only a natural ripening of the fruit for whose growth all the previous processes had been set in motion. Little need be said on this head further than to observe that the Committee were in session several hours on Wednesday evening, and went graciously if not gracefully through the solemn farce of hearing suggestions which they heeded just so far as it suited their sovereign pleasure. Of all the numerous instances which came to my ears illustrating the arbitrary character of this Committee's proceedings, the most flagrant was that of Hon. H. O. CHEESBORO, an old and honored Democrat of Ontario County, who was indorsed by the delegates from his Congressional district; but he had been indiscreet enough to speak an honest mind about the insanity of GREELEY's nomination, so he was sent to the right-about, and one of Gov. HOFFMAN's young staff officers was promoted over the veteran's head. *Ab uno disce omnes.*

What is the upshot of it all? Why, the delegation from New-York is made up of men most of whom are ready to indorse GREELEY—*provided* (as one of the most prominent among them whispered in my ear) *they can make satisfactory terms with him*—and bound to act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will of a majority of their number. That majority is controlled by a few men who care nothing for the present Democratic Party organization or its principles, and are ready to sacrifice both on the altar of their own preferment. It is not a genuine representative of the Democracy of New-York, and other States should so understand.

There remains to all honest New-York Democrats the one duty to make known in all proper ways and with the utmost emphasis, their unalterable determination in no event to vote for HORACE GREELEY. By so doing they may help to enlighten the darkened minds and quicken the seared sensibilities of their delegates to Baltimore, and may enforce from their fears what ought to be accorded by their reason and common sense—a resolute resistance to the further spread of the Greeley infection." S.

OBITUARY.

Theodore Cogniard, Dramatist.

The French papers announce the death, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, of M. THEODORE COGNIARD, well known in France as a dramatist for forty years past. The name of the deceased gentleman, associated with that of his brother, M. HIPPOLYTE COGNIARD, appears on the title-page of scores of successful dramas, vaudevilles and spectacular pieces. "La Biche au Bois," "Le Pied de Mouton" and many of the fairy-spectacles which delighted the foreigners who visited Paris during the Summer months, were from the pen of the brothers. M. HIPPOLYTE COGNIARD managed the Variétés Theatre from 1854 to 1869, and it was under his administration that M. OFFENBACH's operas replaced the well-worn *comédie-vaudeville*, and made the reputation and fortune of the composer.

The New-York Homeopathic Surgical Hospital.

The incorporators and managers of the New-York Homeopathic Surgical Hospital met on Saturday evening last at the residence of Dr. J. W. DOWLING, No. 58 West Twenty-fifth-street. After duly accepting the charter of incorporation, the permanent organization of the Board of Managers was effected by the election of the following-named officers for the ensuing year: S. H. Wales, Esq., President; George W. Clark, Esq., Vice-President; R. H. Lyon, Esq., Secretary; Carroll Dunham, M. D., Treasurer; J. W. Dowling, M. D., General Superintendent, and William Todd Helmuth, M. D., and C. H. Liebold, M. D., surgeons. The erection of the new building is to be proceeded with at once. It is to adjoin the Ophthalmic Hosital building, corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue. The expectation is to have it completed for occupancy by Oct. 1 next, the time fixed for the Fall and Winter session of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College, with which this institution is to be connected.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Managers of the Hospital: S. H. Wales, Thomas C. Smith, Edmund Dwight, George W. Clark, H. N. Twombly, B. F. Josline, C. P. Frame, B. S. Walcott, L. Hallock, D. D. T. Marshall, W. T. Helmuth, J. W. Dowling, Carroll Dunham, Alfred Mackay and Roger H. Lyon. It was in aid of this institution that the great Homeopathic Fair was recently held in this City.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Greeley's Chances of Election—Another Batch of Letters from Disgusted Subscribers to the New-York Tribune.

Since the publication of Mr. GREELEY's elaborate letter formally accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention for President of the United States, we have been fairly inundated with letters from persons who have been subscribers to the New-York *Tribune*. It is evident that some of Mr. GREELEY's old friends had hopes that he would decline at the last moment, and were holding back their subscriptions in anticipation of such a result. The thread that held them to him being now completely severed, they are sending in their orders and complaints to the TIMES office in a manner quite overwhelming. With the letters are inclosed numerous copies of circulars, bearing the well-known signature of Mr. GREELEY, inviting clubs to renew subscriptions. We would suggest the propriety of returning such communications direct to the *Tribune* office. It will be an assistance, perhaps a guide to the business managers of that journal, and relieve our clerks of a good deal of extra labor. Below will be found another selection from the most temperate letters upon Mr. GREELEY's candidature that have come to our hands during the past week—the rule in regard to States and Districts being still carefully preserved:

S. W., of Polk County, Iowa, sends a subscription to the WEEKLY TIMES. In referring to Mr. GREELEY's chances for election, he says:

"Nearly all the Republicans of Iowa are for GRANT. GREELEY is as dead about here as if he never had an existence. A great many *Tribunes* were once taken in this county, but the subscribers got disgusted with HORACE's inconsistency and backed out."

A. S. P., of Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., writes as follows:

"The *Tribune* is below zero here. Most of the subscribers feel like crushing it under their feet. GREELEY's withdrawal, as editor, is thought to be a 'dodge' or 'trick.'"

A. S., of Corydon, Ind., sends $5 for five copies of the WEEKLY TIMES, and adds:

"This is only an earnest of what you may look for from the advance guard of an immense column of subscribers. We are all dissolving partnership with the *Tribune*, and say 'up with the TIMES.' There are many colored people in this (Harrison) County, not one of whom is for GREELEY."

W. C. C., of Wintsboro', Sullivan County, N. Y., incloses a check for $10, and orders a copy of the DAILY TIMES, as follows:

"For many years one GREELEY wrote;
I've always read his prose and rhymes;
I ne'er supposed he'd 'turn his coat;'
Please send to me the DAILY TIMES."

T. S. W., of Prospect Hill, Penn., sends $5 as a yearly subscription for two copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. He tells the same old story about loss of faith in Mr. GREELEY. Here is what he says:

"I have taken the *Tribune* for twenty years; stood his bailing of JEFF. DAVIS, but won't stand this new move to gratify GREELEY's ambition and to spite Gen. GRANT. I have met with no Republican in favor of GREELEY, nor have I heard of any, save three or four. Many of the Democrats here say they won't support him."

J. J. R., of Silver Creek, writes to say that he is bound to the *Tribune* for a while longer. In the mean time, however, he wishes to have the TIMES to counteract the pernicious influence which the former journal is likely to exercise upon his family, and forwards a subscription.

J. S. S., of St. Lawrence County, New-York, sends a subscription for the WEEKLY TIMES. Toward the close of his letter he thus refers to Mr. GREELEY's unfortunate ambition:

"I took the *Tribune* until GREELEY turned traitor to the Republican Party; I have never cared to follow traitors or soreheads. I am all a GRANT man, as indeed everybody is in this section. GREELEY and his paper has gone up (rather down) here, as the natural result of his insane craving to be head and front of everything in the country. What a sad spectacle!"

J. H. L., writing from Millersville, Lane County, Penn., takes occasion to deplore the fact that some of the subscriptions to the *Tribune* in his neighborhood have not yet expired. He orders a copy of the TIMES for a year to the address of J. M. R., and says:

"The *Tribune* once ruled the roost here. Everybody cries down with it now, and up with the TIMES. I assure you they are only too anxious to have their subscriptions closed with 'Old HORACE' in order to go over in a body to the TIMES."

C. W. H., of Rose Lake, Martin County, Minn., sends names of three subscribers to the WEEKLY TIMES. In speaking of Mr. GREELEY's candidature he says:

"The New-York *Tribune* has been the leading Republican paper in this part of the country, but GREELEY would receive more thanks for returning the money he has received for the future numbers of his paper than for the mongrel he now publishes. You may soon look for many subscribers to the WEEKLY TIMES from this part of the country. We have few Greeley men in this section. I shall try to cause a good list of subscribers to be sent you from Fairmount."

G. R., Farmington, Fayette County, Penn., sends a check for $20, with the request that copies of the WEEKLY TIMES of that value may be forwarded to him. Of the *Tribune* subscription list he says:

"Mr. GREELEY's paper was once all powerful with us here; but with Cincinnati, and Heaven knows what, it is now *flunked out*. We look to the TIMES for better things, and I think that we shall soon have fifty copies of the WEEKLY coming to this town."

C. C., of Kelly's Island, Ohio, sends a subscription to the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, and says:

"There is but one 'Greeley-Liberal Republican' known in this township. The people are too well satisfied with the straightforward, practical results of the present administration of public affairs to be turned aside by such inconsistent quacks as HORACE GREELEY."

L. T. H., of Omaha, Nebraska, writing under date of May 13, says:

"Inclosed find Post-office order for $6, for which please send one copy of DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, for six months, commencing with number of date on which this is received. Among the Republicans in the Far West region, the *Tribune* has been the stand-by up to the present time, but its course of late has met the approval of Democrats too much to suit old-line Radicals."

M. N., of Harmony, N. Y., says:

"This makes fifty-two copies of the WEEKLY TIMES I have ordered, where last year not one was taken. The *Tribune* then sent fifty-three to this town; this year only twenty-one, and some of these subscribers deny having ordered it."

H. A. J., of Cortland, N. Y., says:

"I am transferring my *Tribune* subscribers to the TIMES as fast as the subscriptions expire. I have a club of about ninety weeklies and thirty-six semi-weeklies. If it was now time to renew, I think at least three-fourths would change."

O. N. B., of Springfield, Me., says:

"Herewith find $1 to pay for the WEEKLY TIMES one year for S. M. L. Please add his name to the others sent from here a few weeks since. There is no Greeley stock taken in this country. We would sooner vote for JEFF. himself. Pity the poor old fellow couldn't have gone home to glory before he had made such an ass of himself."

G. S. H. gives a very cheerful view of the situation at Exeter, Me., in a long letter, from which we make the following extracts:

"Inclosed I send you $26 for fifty-two copies of the WEEKLY TIMES for six months.

There is a club in this town where the *Tribune* has been taken for a long term of years. Nearly every member has now discarded it, and subscribed for the TIMES. Those who were formerly GREELEY's most ardent admirers, now denounce his course in unmeasured terms. I do not know of a Greeley Republican in this town, and Democrats here have told me, within one week, if GREELEY was nominated by the Democrats they should go for GRANT. I shall probably send you another list soon."

S. S., writing from Columbia, Penn., says:

"I have this day received a letter from a gentleman, a leading politician, in Columbus, Ohio, who for sometime past has been opposed to the re-election of Gen. GRANT. He says: 'The nomination of Mr. GREELEY does not amount to much here. I shall take GRANT in preference to GREELEY. Where one Republican in this region will vote for GREELEY, ten Democrats will oppose him. It was an unfortunate strike for the opponents of GRANT. The record of GREELEY is death on him at the beginning, and will be rottenness at the close.'"

S. S. T. tells the story of the *Tribune's* loss of power in Monroe County, Wisconsin, as follows:

"Please find inclosed money order, amount $30, for which send sixty copies of your WEEKLY TIMES for six months, to my address. *The Tribune is played out* here—only three copies taken where once there were one hundred. I believe we have no GREELEY supportere here among Republicans."

G. W. P., of Westfield, N. Y., encloses a subscription to the TIMES, and says:

"I judge from present appearances that only a few even of FENTON's old supporters in Chautauqua County can be induced to follow Mr. GREELEY upon any road that leads into the Democratic camp."

T. S., of Campbelltown, Steuben County, N. Y., writes in rather a lugubrious vein to inform us that some of his friends who are desirous of being honestly instructed are in an unhappy frame of mind because they can't get rid of the *Tribune* for some time. From what he says it is evident that hundreds are suffering because they can't afford to subscribe for two New-York City papers.

"GREELEY's traitorous sheet," says the writer, "stole a march on us early in the Spring, before Republicans were aware of its course. I believe I but speak the truth when I say that but two out of some thirty taken here are Greeley men, and even they are somewhat doubtful. Can't there be some course taken to put the TIMES in the hands of those now taking the *Tribune*, so they may see the honest side of the principles of Republicanism?"

I. DE B., of Haverstraw, under date of May 20, writes as follows:

"I have been a reader of the *Tribune* for a number of years, and in general have been pleased with its ideas, not always agreeing with GREELEY in all his various isms, but I was generally satisfied with his political views. But this last new departure of his separates us permanently. I can no longer affiliate with him. I have never until now supposed that he was not honest in his opinions. I fail to see any honesty in this movement in which he is now engaged. From what I can see and hear, GREELEY's influence among honest Republicans is at an end. They propose to follow the lead of him who, through war and peace alike successful, he has led us safely. The 'anything to beat GRANT' is a doctrine that will not go down the throats of Republicans in our town at least."

The following communication from J. C. G., of Steuben, Washington County, Me., gives a fair idea of the way in which the old friends of the *Tribune* have been driven away from it:

"Inclosed find $1, for which send the WEEKLY TIMES for one year to Mr. F. G., Steuben, Me. When I sent the names of the other subscribers to you I sent the name of A. S. W. He had always been a strong Greeley man; so, after the paper came, he thought he would sell out to young G., and take GREELEY's paper again. But when GREELEY was nominated at Cincinnati, W. concluded he would send and get the TIMES instead of the *Tribune*. So I want this paper addressed to F. G., and W. can have his old paper again. The Machias *Union* says that all the Republicans of one town in this county have declared for GREELEY. I do not know what town that is, but if any, it must be one in the backwoods. The *Union* is Democrat. GREELEY's nomination has taken nothing from our strength in this section of the State."

J. S. N., of Covington, Ky., presents rather a gloomy view of Mr. GREELEY's popularity in that State. Mr. N. is evidently well informed upon the subject which he treats, and for this reason we are induced to publish his letter in full:

"It may interest you to know that of the 120 subscribers whose names I have sent you within the past few days, about one-third are Democrats in good standing. For every man in this Congressional District who has heretofore been recognized as a Republican, who will vote for GREELEY, I can find ten Democrats who, as between GREELEY and GRANT, will vote for GRANT. Substantial Democrats here only favor the Greeley movement in so far as it tends to divide the Republican Party. But for all that, they dislike GREELEY as much as they did fifteen years ago. With no other candidates in the field, GRANT will get more votes in Kentucky than GREELEY. If the Baltimore Convention nominate any Democrat, such candidate will carry the State by a somewhat reduced majority. The candidacy of GREELEY, should he continue in the canvass, will not perceptibly affect the Republican vote. The party here is stronger without his supporters than with them."

L. and T., writing, under date of May 16, from Tremont, Ill., say:

"Inclosed find $10, subscription for twenty copies of CAMPAIGN TIMES for six months. Two copies of the *Tribune* were taken here before, and several free copies of the Cincinnati Convention quadruple edition of May 8 were sent here, but it does not seem to have increased his circulation much. This club is the result of a few hours' work yesterday, and includes one of the *Tribune* subscribers. There is no division in the Republican ranks here; we are all looking to Philadelphia for our candidate."

S. W. H., of Menomonie, Wis., tells a very plain, straightforward story of how the *Tribune* lost its influence and subscribers in that section of the country. Here is what he says:

"Recent events that threaten the unity and supremacy of the Republican Party should incite every true friend of good government to renewed diligence and effort in placing in the hands of the Republican voters of the land some safe, reliable, and patriotic political newspaper. The New-York *Weekly* and *Semi-weekly Tribune* during the past six years has had a large circulation in this county, and in fact throughout North-western Wisconsin, (the stronghold of Republicanism in this State.) I then contributed largely of my time and what little influence I had to increase the *Tribune's* circulation, and I am now no less solicitous for putting in its stead the TIMES."

The following letter from S. C. C., of Perrysville, Ohio, shows how far the "sorehead" movement has succeeded in that section of country:

"Please find inclosed $10, for which send me twenty Campaign Weeklies. Will send for more in a few days, as the people are not 'soreheaded.' Have heard of but two Greeley men, one of whom was so bitter a Copperhead that at one time he declared that if the Democracy nominated the D—l he would vote for him. The morning following the nomination, the matter was being discussed on the street, and the leading Democrats seemed to advocate Greeleyism, but would not pledge themselves. During the controversy, a very mean-looking mendicant, with his head tied up, passed along. Some one remarked, 'That must be a Cincinnati delegate.' But, of course, the Democrats would not believe it. On the contrary, they at once declared he must be for GRANT. A delegation volunteered to find out whether he was for GRANT or GREELEY, when, much to the surprise of everybody, he suddenly brightened up and cried out, 'For GREELEY, by G—d, every day in the week.'"

J. H. G., of Rupert, Vt., tells a very dismal story for Mr. GREELEY. He says:

"Inclosed find $7 50. Please send me the DAILY TIMES for six months, and add five subscribers to my club of CAMPAIGN TIMES—making it thirty-five copies. GREELEY stock is past resurrection in this town. Look out for 'thunder' from Vermont in November."

"A Stranger," writing from Knoxville, Tenn., presents his views of the situation as follows:

"A future looms before us that is more than passing fair,
If our Administration but retain its fostering care;
For public faith and virtue will dissipate the storm,
And the gangrene of corruption find the caustic of reform.
Not the reform of schemers, like GREELEY, BROWN & CO.
The knife is better than the leech, and false friend worse than foe.
The reform our country needed is already well begun,
And we cannot think our leader will leave his work half done.
The people feel the crisis, and demagogues may rant,
Yet a nation of Reformers will endorse ULYSSES GRANT."

G. W. S., of Triangle, Broome County, N. Y., recounts the history of his connection with the *Tribune* in the following rather affecting language:

"I have always been rather partial to the *Tribune*. I began to take it at the first year of its existence, and have continued to do so more or less ever since. Its Fourierism and other follies were, at times, almost too much for me to indure, but I got along with it as well as I could. I believed HORACE honest, and his paper was reliable for the news of the day. When HORACE went all the way to Richmond to bail that double-dyed traitor, JEFF. DAVIS, I came very near giving him up, but early preferences with me are strong, so I took the *Tribune* still. But since the performances at Cincinnati, and HORACE's efforts to divide and destroy the Republican Party, I am done with him *forever*. Let him go with the enemies of the country, where he seems to belong. He never can be President of these United States. I know of none so low, so poor, as to do him homage—even the blatant Copperheads denounce him. Inclose $1, for which please send me the WEEKLY TIMES as long as it will pay."

S. S. S., of Lewiston, North Idaho, gives a tolerably correct idea of the current of public sentiment in that Territory.

"I send you," says the writer, "a consignment of thirty subscribers to the WEEKLY TIMES. Inclosed you will find post-office order for $30. We have no vote, but can write to friends in the States, and desire to be posted. We have just heard by telegraph of the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN. Send it to them. Renegades are unworthy. JEFF. DAVIS and his bondsman should have been linked in this political race. Mark GREELEY's course during the rebellion; notice his perfidy. However, LINCOLN held him to the scratch, and checkmated his visionary errors. Absurd to think that the Democracy will indorse or do anything for HORACE GREELEY except to defeat him or BROWN."

The following characteristic letter comes from J. W., of Newcastle, an old townsman of Mr. GREELEY, who withdraws his subscription from the *Tribune*, for reasons which all loyal Republicans will heartily applaud. In reply to the postscript of Mr. W.'s letter, we would say that the military tactics referred to have never been approved by us:

"Please find $3 to pay for the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for one year. I have been a subscriber for the *Tribune* for twenty-five years, and do not like a change, but for me longer to help the *Tribune* to circulate such things as have for several years been circulated by that paper, is aiding and abetting such things as would in some places give Mr. GREELEY a coat of tar and feathers. In the issue of May 3, Mr. GREELEY brags that he at Vicksburg, in a speech made there, 'hoped the time would come when Americans—North as well as South—would feel a just pride in the soldierly achievements and military character of LEE and Stonewall JACKSON.' I had very near and dear friends that fell in contending against the soldiery achievements of LEE, and cannot but think if LEE had not been so dire a foe, I might have had my friend. From the time that Mr. GREELEY took it upon himself to fight WILLIAM H. SEWARD, WEED, and other Republicans, I have not approved Mr. GREELEY's conduct, but when he advised that the 'wayward sisters' should be let alone, went to Canada to plan some way to let them go, without any authority; fought Mr. LINCOLN in his last nomination, and now does not say one word in the favor of any of our fighting Generals, but would bail JEFF. DAVIS, go through the South making speeches more Southern than JEFF. DAVIS would make, would not leave Alabama without having a hearty shake of his hand, I thought I could, sir, no longer, although a townsman of his. You will please direct your paper to Sing Sing Post-office, Westchester County, to J. W., of Newcastle."

PRESS OPINIONS.

From the Daily State Gazette, Trenton, N. J.

If the old subscribers of the *Tribune* are deserting it elsewhere to the same extent as in this city, that journal will suffer enormously for its attempted betrayal of the Republican Party and shameless coalition with its old foe, the Democracy. For months we have been asked almost every day by persons who have been or are now subscribers to the *Tribune*, what paper they shall take in its place, as they declare they can tolerate its faithless and incendiary course no longer. We reply to all such that the NEW-YORK TIMES is now the foremost trustworthy national organ of the Republican Party. In all respects as a newspaper it is the equal of the *Tribune*, while being at the same time a faithful, conscientious and able advocate and defender of the Republican Party.

From the Lebanon, Penn., Courier.

For some years Mr. GREELEY has been charged in New-York with having a certain political understanding and concert of action with the corrupt Tammanyites of that City. We never could believe this to be true, but the readiness with which the Tammany corruptionists accept him for the Presidency gives strength to the charges of coalition that have been made. Mr. GREELEY, of course, has no love for the corruptions of Tammany, but he is very weak when brought in contact with shrewd politicians who know how to mingle flattery and hope.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the only earnest Republican daily paper, so far as we know, at this time, issued in New-York. The TIMES is a great paper, and edited with surprising ability. It was that paper which dragged the Tammany rascals to the light, and made the corruptions of the Democracy in New-York so infamous before the world, that for a time the criminals had to hide their heads, but they are now coming forward again, under the banner of the reform Cincinnati movement. Any Republican wanting a New-York paper should get the TIMES.

From the Suffolk (N. Y.) County Express.

We are informed that during the past few weeks the subscription to the NEW-YORK TIMES, from the village of Huntington, has nearly doubled, while, on the other hand, that of the *Tribune* has not fallen off much, for, as a Republican stops it, a Democrat steps forward to fill the vacuum. This shows what Democrats think of the Greeley journal.

Mass Meeting of the Co-operative Laborers.

A mass meeting of the co-operative laborers was held yesterday afternoon at the corner of East Broadway and Catherine-street, to adopt measures for the carrying out of the public demonstration to be held at Tompkins-square, with a view to obtain an increased rate of wages. Mr. JAMES FITZGERALD occupied the chair. Resolutions were adopted to hold the meeting this evening, and the speakers to be chosen who had no political affiliations. A considerable sum of money was raised to carry out the project, and the meeting adjourned.

THE GORDON-GOULD CASE.

Foreign Opinion of the Affair—The Credulity of the Tammany Candidate.

From the London Times, May 16.

A new chapter in the financial life of New-York has been developed in connection with the Erie Railway. The European public will have noticed that no guarantee has yet been given to investors in American railway and other securities that the system of plundering which has been carried on for years in the Erie property may not be repeated in fresh cases, or at some future time, even in the Erie itself. Mr. JAY GOULD is not only still at large, but has thus far succeeded in avoiding the necessity of making any material restitution. Indeed, some of the New-York journals assert that he is richer and more powerful than ever. If, therefore, such a career can be carried on without any other adverse consequence than a forced retirement upon profits at a particular juncture, scores of imitators will arise, even if Mr. GOULD should be willing to forego any further exercise of his talents. That the world, however, has not heard the last of his successes, and that he will, in many branches of American enterprise, continue to operate as a representative man, may be gathered from a new episode which has just transpired. It appears that shortly after the arrival of Gen. SICKLES at New-York, JAY GOULD, who had regarded all the previous proceedings of the English Protection Committee with perfect contempt, became seriously alarmed. At this moment he heard of a man named GORDON, who, while not directly claiming the title of the lost Earl of ABERDEEN, fostered an impression that he was really that nobleman, and allowed himself to be addressed as Lord GORDON. He at the same time asserted that he represented, on behalf of himself and his connexion in the British aristocracy, over $30,000,000 of Erie stock. The idea of negotiating with an Earl and a representative of the British aristocracy in general, was sufficient for a moment to upset even the cunning of GOULD himself. GORDON had contrived to get an introduction to Mr. HORACE GREELEY, and through Mr. GREELEY to a railway magnate, Col. THOS. SCOTT, commonly designated "TOM SCOTT," Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a leading personage in schemes connected with that undertaking, the bonds of which are from time to time introduced on the London market. This Col. SCOTT, having been informed by Mr. GREELEY that GORDON wished an introduction to him in order that he, SCOTT, might introduce him to GOULD, came at once from Philadelphia to New-York for the purpose. Col. SCOTT and Mr. GREELEY went to breakfast with GORDON at the Metropolitan Hotel. In a short time the card of JAY GOULD was sent in. "Col. SCOTT did the honors, and introduced Mr. GOULD to GORDON." GOULD was, of course, invited to join the breakfast party, and hereupon commenced a conversation in which Lord GORDON intimated that he and his aristocratic connexions wished for a change in the Erie management, but at the same time desired to retain the valuable services of Mr. GOULD. The result was that GOULD, on condition of remaining President, was to promise "to cut Wall-street"—that is to say, his daily gambling, and to allow a new Board of Directors to be nominated by Mr. GREELEY as his colleagues. A day or two after this came the sudden onslaught upon GOULD by Gen. SICKLES. In his defeat and terror GOULD still relied upon GORDON. The representative of the British aristocracy and of $30,000,000 of shares could certainly save him. But GORDON saw his advantage. His aristocratic connexions, he now said, were not satisfied with GOULD's relations with the parasite companies he had fastened on the Erie line. If GORDON could have a good amount of stock of each of these companies, so as to be entitled to make an investigation of them, the matter might be different. GOULD, still thoroughly duped, then placed notes and securities in GORDON's hands to the amount of £100,000 sterling. But GORDON failed to bring the British nobility to the rescue, and GOULD discovered that he had been tricked. Then ensued a new set of proceedings, throwing special light on the legal administration of the State of New-York. GOULD sought out a man named BELDEN, who had formerly been a partner with FISK, and who had hitherto professed to be a friend of GORDON, (who says he had on the day previously advanced him £2,000 to procure his discharge in bankruptcy,) and induced this BELDEN to call upon GORDON and demand restitution. GORDON treated the demand with indifference, until BELDEN proved to him that GOULD was in an adjoining room with the notorious WM. M. TWEED, late Commissioner of Public Works, Chief of Police KELSO, and Judge SHANDLEY, and that he would immediately be locked up and all his papers seized. He then returned the whole of the money and securities, with the exception of some shares of the value of $35,000. BELDEN took them to the party in the adjoining room, and returned to GORDON, stating that GOULD and TWEED were utterly surprised at their success, and that GOULD had given him $10,000 for his services. At the same time, he informed GORDON that "the Ring" were determined to get him out of the way, that it was not safe for him to remain in the hotel alone, "that it was not the first time a person had suddenly disappeared who had fallen under their enmity, or that a person had been suddenly knocked down and disabled for life." Mr. MARSH, the book-keeper of the Metropolitan Hotel, who was present, states that "BELDEN spoke of these matters as if he were quite familiar with particular instances." Consequently GORDON since that date had always had some person in attendance on him night and day. We now arrive at the conclusion. It transpired that, although KELSO, the Superintendent of Police, has authorized an officer, at the request of BELDEN, to arrest GORDON, no warrant for the purpose had ever been issued. KELSO, seeing Judge SHANDLEY with BELDEN, and being told they wanted a man arrested, "assumed there was a warrant in existence." Under these circumstances, GORDON is bringing an action against GOULD to recover the securities which had been "seared out of him" at the hotel, and GOULD is bringing an action against GORDON for the balance of the securities which he retained. Judge BRADY is hearing affidavits on both sides, and the case, with all its wretched details of universal corruption, is likely to smoulder on until it is brought to an end in the usual way by some pecuniary arrangement. The great lesson it is calculated to convey to European investors is to be found in the free social intercourse still accorded to GOULD. We see Col. TOM SCOTT, the Vice-President of one of the largest railway combinations in the United States, coming in haste from Philadelphia to introduce him to Lord GORDON; and Mr. HORACE GREELEY, the chosen candidate of one large section of the Democracy for the next Presidential election, forming one of the breakfast party. We see the New-York Superintendent of Police and one of the New-York Judges still at his service whenever he may "want a man arrested;" and, on the other hand, we find the man GORDON prepared with bail to a large amount in the person of Mr. H. F. CLARK, the son-in-law of Commodore VANDERBILT, the most wealthy and powerful operator in American speculations. It does not appear that Mr. GREELEY had the slightest improper view in consorting with GORDON and GOULD, but there is a fatal significance in the existence of a state of society in which association with such persons can be regarded as a matter of course affair, while as respects the intimate and even eager terms of intercourse still shown to be maintained between GOULD and Col. SCOTT there is much to call for watchful attention on the part of all interested, not only in the affairs of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its multitude of dependent lines, but also in those of the Erie. When criminal proceedings shall have been honestly instituted against GOULD, and when those who still control the largest railway interests in the United States are no longer found to flock together with him as being of the same feather, it may become possible for distant shareholders to regard their American investments without distrust.

New York State Schools.

There are 11,728 district schools in the State of New-York, and the school-houses are valued at $23,468,968. Nearly $10,000,000 have been expended for buildings and improvements during the last five years. The number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, reported in attendance last year, was 1,502,684; attending public schools during some part of the school year were 1,028,110. The teachers employed during a part of the school year were 28,254. The number employed at the same time for twenty-eight weeks, in cities, was 4,752. The amount paid for teachers' wages was $6,653,093 05, as follows: In cities, $3,066,787 94; in rural districts, $3,586,805 11. The State provides schools free to all between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and they are maintained for an average period of more than eight months in the year.

Singular Double Funeral Service.

From the Indianapolis Journal, May 22.

A gentleman from Centerville, yesterday, told of a strange funeral service held in the Methodist Church in that town Sunday last. About eighteen months since, the wife of a rather prominent citizen of Wayne County, named VOSS, died and was buried without a funeral sermon having been preached over her remains. He married again, and last week his second wife died, and on Sunday she was buried from the Methodist Church of Centerville. The pastor, whether by instruction or otherwise, seized the opportunity to preach the funeral services of both wives, and with the dead body of the second one lying before him, he spoke of the first wife before referring to her. To both he gave excellent characters, and eulogized them extensively.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of Scalp

BURNETT'S COCOAINE CURES.—*Advertisement.*

Second-story windows, scuttles, and all the doors and windows of the house protected by HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Ten years' practical experience, and never broken through. Thousands who are using it testify to its value.—*Advertisement.*

While Pastor of the Canton Church, New-Jersey, some years ago, I temporarily lost my voice, and was in consequence unable to preach for nearly a year. Last Spring I began to have all the symptoms of losing it again. I labored with great difficulty, fearing each time I preached would be the last. In July I commenced using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, at the same time rubbing my throat and chest freely with the Liniment. I gargled my throat daily according to the directions given in *Dr. Jayne's Almanac*, at the same time taking the Expectorant regularly. Feeling very much better, I discontinued the use of the Gargle and the Liniment, but still kept on with the Expectorant. This Winter I have been more exposed, and preach oftener than for many years past, and yet my voice seems to be growing stronger, and were it not for the requirements of my calling, I firmly believe a permanent cure would be effected by the Expectorant. At all events the good it has done, and is doing me, makes me anxious to recommend it to all who are suffering from Throat or Lung Complaints.—*Rev. W. Pike, Lakeville, Washington County, N. Y.*

The Royal Organ

Of the body is the stomach. Its purveyors are innumerable. The farmer, the gardener, the horticulturist, the butcher, the baker, the cook, are among its prominent caterers, and its province is to receive their gifts and convert them into a basis of life, health and strength. Surely this is a right regal employment, and one of which the kingly organ might well be proud. But, unfortunately, like other monarchs, it is often derelict in its duty, and requires spurring up. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is, however, the only spur it needs. If it is too indolent and weak to perform the work of digestion properly, a wineglass full of that pleasant vegetable exhilarant and corrective taken twice or thrice a day will soon restore its vigor and activity, at the same time relieving all ailments of the liver, bowels, nerves and brain, to which indigestion may have given rise.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS. No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, Diseases of the feet cured. Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union-sq.

DIED.

AMELUNG.—On Sunday, May 26, in this City, JOHN A. AMELUNG, aged 70 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ New-Orleans and Western papers please copy.

ANTHONY.—On Saturday, May 25, after a lingering illness, JACOB ANTHONY, in the 57th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 139 West 41st-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M.

BENJAMIN.—On Saturday, May 25, JOSEPH BENJAMIN, in the 76th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from his late residence, No. 261 Madison-av.

BLAUVELT.—On Friday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M., ELEANOR P. FITHIAN, wife of Martin E. Blauvelt, aged 23 years.
Funeral from Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner 7th-av. and 39th-st., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, at Newark, N. J.

BENSEL.—On Friday, 24th inst., in his 12th year, ERNEST, eldest son of Brownlee and Mary M. Bensel.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, corner 155th-st. and Avenue St. Nicholas, Monday, 3 o'clock P. M.

BENEDICT.—On Friday, May 24, ELI BENEDICT, in the 84th year of his age.
His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, Jesse Oakley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 2d-av., on Monday, 27th, at 4 P. M.

BRINE.—In St. John's, Newfoundland, on May 8, WILLIAM BRINE, late of New-York, formerly of Chicago.

CRANE.—At Hastings, Friday, May 24, after a brief illness, DAVIS CRANE, in the 67th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Hastings, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M. Cars leave Grand Central Depot at 9½ A. M.

GRAY.—On Friday, May 24, T. PORTER GRAY, only son of Matilda T. and late Theodore N. Gray, aged 2 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 134 9th-av., on Monday, May 27, at 1 o'clock. Remains taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

HINTON.—HARRY E. HINTON, of diphtheria, aged 16 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 73 East 127th-st., this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MANSFIELD.—On Thursday, 23d inst., MARY E., wife of Rev. Francis Mansfield and daughter of the late Samuel Star Smith, of Bedford.
Funeral services will take place on Monday, 27th inst., at the Ascension Church, Kent-st., between Union-place and Franklin-av., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NAYLOR.—On Sunday, May 26, MARGARET VARIAN, wife of Peter Naylor, in the 71st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 314 5th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, 29th inst., at four o'clock, without further invitation.

OUTREY.—In Paris, on Sunday, May 12, HELENA MAXEMA, daughter of Maxeme and Helen Outrey, aged 9 months.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, the 25th, JAMES E. ROGERS, in the 74th year of his age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 344 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 28th, at 2 P. M.

SETON.—On Saturday evening, May 25, EMMA SETON, daughter of the late James Seton, of this City.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3½ P. M. on Tuesday next, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st.

SEAVER.—On the 25th inst., WILLIE, youngest son of J. Alfred and Mary E. Seaver, aged 1 year and 8 months.
Funeral services at the parents' residence, Roseville-av., corner of 6th-av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, May 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery.

SKIDMORE.—In this City, at the residence of his father, Samuel T. Skidmore, on Sunday morning, May 26, 1872, WILLIAM ROBERT SKIDMORE, in the 32d year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway, opposite Wall-st., on Wednesday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SHERMAN.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Saturday, 25th inst., after a short illness of scarlet fever, ANNIE M., daughter of Wm. W. and Henrietta Sherman, in the 15th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Bay Ridge, on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TONY PASTOR'S STORY,
TONY PASTOR'S STORY,
TONY PASTOR'S STORY,
TONY PASTOR'S STORY,
OLD SLEUTH, THE DETECTIVE,
OLD SLEUTH, THE DETECTIVE,
OLD SLEUTH, THE DETECTIVE,
OLD SLEUTH, THE DETECTIVE,
OUT TODAY
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in the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
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FIRESIDE COMPANION.
FIRESIDE COMPANION.

ART SALE. THIS MONDAY EVENING.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ALSO, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
250 Paintings in oil, and more than 100 Water-color Drawings, embracing many specimens of extraordinary merit and value, by some of the leading American, French, and German artists.
Sold without limit or reservation, at the Clinton Hall Sale-room.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.
Now on free exhibition at the Leavitt Art-rooms.

JANES & KIRTLAND,
manufacturers of
FOUNTAINS, VASES
and
GARDEN ORNAMENTS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.,
New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed. Information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

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FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.—Large and attractive assortment at low prices. W. H. LEE, No. 277 Canal and No. 199 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"CHI-CI-PIPI-NINI," RICHARD HOFFMAN'S beautiful Cuban dance, played at his Soirées with great success 75c.; Strauss' "1,001 Nights," (waltz,) "New Vienna," "German Hearts," "On the Rhine," &c., 75c. each; "Kaiser March," 60c.; "Visions in a Dream," 60c.; "Dolly Varden" galop, 50c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association, at the Head-quarters, No. 384 Grand-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 27, at 7½ P. M.
ENEAS ELLIOT, President.
JAMES LUMSDEN, Secretary.

TO LET—TO POLITICAL OR SOCIAL SOCIETIES, a large room at the Morse House, No. 141 Bleecker-st.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, May 25, the legal sale of James M. Miller, noticed for that day, of property on First-avenue, being adjourned until June 3. In regard to the suburban auctions held on Saturday, namely, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, by Mr. Miller, and at Morrisania, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., reports as to the results will be made to-morrow. At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, May 24, Lewis E. Wood disposed of eleven of the twenty-one lots advertised for sale, forming a portion of the old St. George Cricket Club grounds, together with Club-house located on Jersey City Heights. The prices realized were fair. Details will be found below.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The principal event in the market last week in the way of public auctions was the sale at the Exchange, on Wednesday, May 22, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., of property belonging to the estate of James Slevin, deceased, embracing lots on the Grand Boulevard and Broadway; also, improved property on Broadway and on Walker and Church streets, from which the large sum of $470,300 was realized. The transaction, for the season of the year, was a noticeable one, and the realty in the main sold well. The only other sale of note of the week was one held by James M. Miller, at the Exchange, on Thursday, May 23, at which, under a legal order, five new first-class houses and lots, situate on the south-east corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, were sacrificed for the sum of $177,000 in the aggregate. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, May 25, amounted to $719,940, as against the sum of $508,675, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, May 18. During the present week but little City property will be offered at auction, and the market in this respect will be dull, while yet, owing to the increased demand for west-side lots and for lots on the line of Fourth-avenue, it is highly probable that considerable activity will be shown in the sales at private contract. The demand for Westchester County property is also growing stronger, and with the possible early construction of a rapid transit railroad this demand will daily increase.

The suburban auctions of the past week have been numerous, and most of those held have been attended with very fair success. Without including Saturday's sales the total value of this class of property reported sold during the past six days has been $110,897, as against the sum of $181,000 reported for the previous week. The following is a list of the sales made: Monday, May 20, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Richmond Hill, Long Island, 121 lots sold for $14,147; Tuesday, May 21, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Newark, N. J., property sold to the value of $36,625, and by Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, in this City, a house and lot located at Fordham, Westchester County, sold for $5,750; Wednesday, May 22, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Greenville, N. J., forty lots sold for $13,295; May 23, at Madison, N. J., by Mellick & Bro., houses and lots sold for $22,635, and by Johnson, at Darien, Conn., lots sold for $11,280; Friday, May 24, by Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, eleven lots and building sold for $7,165. The country sales proposed for the present week are noticeable, as will be seen by a reference to the list appended, and as the character of the real estate to be thus brought forward is, in most instances, first class, and such as is likely to attract the attention of capitalists, we shall undoubtedly be able to chronicle good results.

AUCTIONS PROPOSED THIS WEEK.

During the present week public sales will be held as follows, at which the real estate described will be offered by the auctioneers respectively named.

Today, Monday, May 27.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Exchange, by order of executors, a plot of four lots together, in size 50 by 200, situate on the south side of Quincy-street, Brooklyn, extending through to Gates-avenue, fifty feet east of Reed-avenue. Also at public auction, eleven lots belonging to the Meserole estate, located in Williamsburg, and situate on the south-east corner of South Fifth and Tenth streets.

By Bessie & Deutchland, at the Exchange, at public auction, by order of Eleanor Turner, owner, 869 building lots located in the village of Armonk, Westchester County, to be sold in plots of four city lots each. Armonk is on the Harlem Railroad, seven miles above White Plains and four miles from Kensico. The depot of the Northern Asatonic Railway, from New-York to Boston, when completed, will be located within ten minutes' walk of the property to be sold, while the proposed branch of the Harlem road from this City to Danbury, Conn., crosses the same. The village is well adapted for manufacturing purposes and several factories are already erected and in operation. To one of moderate means a good opportunity for a safe investment is presented in this proposed sale.

By A. J. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Oakland, N. J., on the ground, at 12½ P. M., at public auction, 600 choice lots, well located, on high ground, and in the midst of desirable improvements. This is the second sale held on this property, the first having taken place in June, 1871, when some 300 lots were disposed of, many of which purchased at that time have since been resold at a handsome advance. Oakland is on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railway, between Cranford and Westfield, fifty-three minutes distant from this City, with which it is in direct communication by twenty-four trains per day. The lots offered will be sold on liberal terms as advertised, at fair prices if possible, but otherwise at less than value; in fact the auction is one which should commend itself to investors generally. Special train for sale from foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock, tickets for which can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, or at Messrs. Griffith & Prentiss, No. 40 Walker-street.

To-morrow, Tuesday, May 28.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, two full-sized lots on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet south of Sixty-fifth-street; one full lot on the north side of Ninety-eighth-street, 150 feet east of Ninth-avenue, and one full lot on the south side of Ninety-ninth-street, adjoining the above in the rear. The same firm will also offer at public auction a very handsome residence, situate in the village of Rye, Westchester County, on Grace Church-street, opposite the public green and the Episcopal Church, and about five minutes' walk from the depot. On the property is a frame gothic cottage, filled in with brick, containing eleven rooms, including bath-room, with hot and cold water, range, &c., all in complete order; also, a smaller frame cottage, with six or seven rooms, and stable, with ample accommodations for horses and carriages. The grounds are tastefully laid out with evergeens, fruit and shade trees, Summer-house, &c.; also, vegetable garden. The place has a frontage on Grace Church-street of 125 feet, contains about three and a half acres, and is in every respect a desirable purchase.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at public auction, the unexpired lease of four lots on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a three-story brick house, stables, blacksmith forge, &c. The lots together form a plot in size 98.9 by 100 feet.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of John M. Scribner, Esq., referee, one lot of land, full size, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 500 feet west of Sixth-avenue.

By M. A. J. Lynch, at the Exchange, at public auction, twelve desirable building lots, located at West Morrisania, Westchester County, near Fleetwood Park, and situate on the south-east corner of Grand-avenue and Ella-street. The lots are each in size 25 by 150, and the property is now used as a nursery.

By Nicholas R. Conner, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of John C. Conner, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of Douglass-street, Brooklyn, 220 feet east of Hoyt-street; lot 20 by 100.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at Ocean Point, Rockaway, Queens County, Long Island, on the premises, at 11 A. M., at public auction, by order of Thomas E. and S. A. W. Marsh, owners, 1,600 city lots, in plots of from two to sixteen each in extent. Ocean Point Station is beautifully located near the centre of Rockaway Neck, at the junction of the South-side and Long Island Railroads, and from its central location, its centre of travel, and being sufficiently inland to afford a moderate temperature of climate, making it a very desirable place for business, manufacturing and permanent residences. The property to be sold is some of the finest in the vicinity, being high, with good natural drainage, exceedingly healthy and easy of access, within one hour, by two railroads, of New-York, and but a short distance from steam-boat landing at Sea Side House. The depots of the South-side and Long Island Railroads are located on this property. Post-office, stores, church, school, also public dock on Jamaica Bay, are all in the immediate vicinity. Ocean Point-avenue, leading to Ocean Point, on the beach, and Central-avenue, leading to the ocean through Rockaway Village, pass through this property. The streets are all opened and graded, shade-trees have been set out, the property fenced and in all respects is ready for immediate improvement. This sale is the first of a series to be held, and as the realty is all that it has been represented, the project should be attended with success. Every lot offered will be sold without reserve. Train from Hunter's Point and South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., at 10 A. M. Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street, and No. 35 East Seventeenth-street, at Marsh, White & Co.'s, No. 52 Tompkins-street, or of S. L. Jackson, on the premises. Tickets for either Long Island or South-side Railroad can be had at the auctioneer's offices, in New-York, or of James C. Eadie, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., and of Messrs. D. & M. Chauncey, No. 213 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at College Point, Queen's County, Long Island, on the property, at 12 M., by order of the heirs of Platt Stratton, deceased, 350 valuable lots, many of which front on Flushing Bay, while the entire property is in close proximity to the depot of the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The sale is announced as absolute in every respect, and as the village in which the lots are located is well known as a healthy place, and its people as progressive, the improvements in the neighborhood being all first class, the auction should be largely attended and the result favorable. Free trains via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries at 11 A. M. Tickets procurable at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-street.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, N. J., on the grounds, at 2½ P. M., sixty-seven desirable building lots in the Sixteenth Ward, at the West Bergen Depot of the Newark and New-York Railway. This location is one of the best in the immediate vicinity of New-York, communicating with the ferries to Liberty, Cortland and Desbrosses streets, and has the advantage of rapid and frequent transit by first-class cars and elegant boats from 6 A. M. till midnight. Time between West Bergen and Liberty-street, New-York, only sixteen minutes. The lots are mostly on West Side, Yale, Culver and Mallory avenues, and very near the depot. Passaic water is laid in all these avenues, a convenience which few suburbs enjoy. Terms of sale liberal. Parties desiring to be present at the auction will leave this City by the 1 or 2 o'clock train from Liberty-street.

Wednesday, May 29.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, one gore lot, 25 by about 30, on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 77.4 feet south of Seventy-eighth-street. Also, at public auction, a farm of eighty-seven acres, together with the farm buildings thereon, situate at Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County, N. Y., 2½ miles north of Tarrytown. The land is high, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River. A stream of water bounds one side of it, with sufficient fall to supply any quantity of water to the highest ground. The New-York and Boston Railroad will cross the adjoining farm. The land is all tillable, and can be divided into several parcels advantageously. A map of this property can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at a trustee's sale, the two-story brick house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, (Harlem,) 265 feet east of Fourth-avenue, known as No. 119; house, 22 by 40; lot, 25 by 99.11.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., referee, 360 Prospect Park lots, on Coney Island Road, Prospect, Gravesend and Greenwood avenues, being the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased, in the town of Flatbush. Coney Island road is 100 feet wide. Prospect-avenue is 100 feet wide, and is a continuation of Middle-street, and leads to the Grand Boulevard. Gravesend-avenue is 100 feet wide, and leads direct to Prospect Park Fair Grounds and Coney Island. The streets are being laid out and graveled, and are adopted by the Commissioners. Terms, 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps can be procured at the office of the referee, No. 150 Broadway, New-York, and No. 379 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; also, at the office of the auctioneer. The proposed sale is one of special importance.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Wyoming, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., at public auction, 200 very choice villa plots, located at the place named on the slope of Orange Mountain. Wyoming is fifteen miles from this City by the Morris and Essex Railroad, and lies between Mapelwood and Millburn. The property to be sold is as fine as any ever offered at auction in the State. It fronts the railroad at one of its most picturesque points, and extends back on a gradual ascent of the mountain side, affording a view remarkable for its extent and beauty, embracing all the country lying between New-York and Trenton—overlooking New-York, Brooklyn and the harbor, Newark Bay, Staten Island, Elizabeth, Newark, Orange, and all the towns on the line of the New-Jersey and New-Jersey Central Railroads. The depot is on the property. The New-Jersey west line, now rapidly completing, has a station within 400 feet, and but a few yards distant is the junction station of the extension of the Newark and New-York Railroad, making this point the most convenient of any within the same distance of New-York, there being three stations on three different railways. A large dwelling, containing twenty rooms, suitable for a hotel or boarding house, will also be offered. The grounds comprise four acres, handsomely shaded, 400 feet from the station. Special train for auction will leave New-York, at 11 A. M., from the foot of Christopher and Barclay streets.

This Day, May 30.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange at public auction, four lots together with the three two-story and a half frame cottages and frame stable thereon, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, commencing 150 feet west of Third-avenue. The cottages have basements and contain from nine to eleven rooms; lots each 25 by 100.10.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, under the direction of S. H. Olin, Esq., referee, one gore lot, 51 by 38 by 100, with building, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, forty-nine feet east of Eighth-avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Julius G. Lyons, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 255 feet west of Second-avenue; lot 25 by 100.11.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, by order of the Kings County Court, under the direction of F. L. Dillon, Esq., referee, a hotel and Island, being the premises formerly occupied by Thos. Scott. Also, at public auction, nine lots on Linden Boulevard, near Brooklyn and Canarsie road, and 2 lots on Martinse-avenue, near the extension of Nostrand-avenue.

By Ross, Cross & Dickinson, M. M. Miller auctioneer, at West Summit, N. J., on the property, at 2 o'clock P. M., 105 acres of land, divided into twelve villa plots, or building sites, containing from three to thirty acres each, located at West Summit, near New-Providence, on the New-Jersey West line Railroad, fifteen minutes' drive from the Summit Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and on the main carriage road from Summit to New-Providence, and known as the "John R. Burnet" farm. Sale absolute, to satisfy a claim held by the National Iron Bank, of Morristown, N. J. Upon one of the plots is a good frame house and all necessary out-buildings. The property is handsomely situated, being surrounded by good improvements, and within one hour of New-York, with twenty-six trains daily to and from Summit on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Special cars will be attached to the train leaving New-York from the foot of Barclay-street, at 11:20 A. M., and convey passengers to and from the sale. Terms easy; maps and full particulars with Ross, Cross & Dickinson, *Advertiser* Building, Newark, N. J.; J. A. Drake & Co., Morristown; M. M. Miller, auctioneer, Madison, and on the premises.

Friday, May 31.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street; lot, 26 by 75.

Saturday, June 1.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the property, at 12½ P. M., by order of the Nicolson Pavement Company and L. De Casse, Esq., 800 extremely valuable building lots, situate respectively on Bayway, New-York and Washington avenues, De Hart, Race, Hill and Windsor places, Garden and Grove streets, at the South-street Station of the New-Jersey Railway. Excursion train from this City at 11:20 A. M. As this proposed auction is one demanding special notice, a more extendod reference will be made to the same later in the week.

The week's business will close with a legal sale by James M. Miller, C. H. Phelps, Esq., referee, at which will be sold a plot of land 150 by 105, located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, situated on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, 250 feet south of Second-street.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

The following sales at private contract recently made are reported;

By L. Friedman, No. 112 Broadway, plot of ten lots, in size 200 by 120, block front on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred aed Fifteenth streets, sold for $104,000 each.

By Isaac Honig, No. 111 Broadway, eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Second-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, sold for $80,000.

The private sale of the residence, with about five acres of land, owned by Mr. James Turner, of Turner Bros., situated on the Grand Boulevard, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, is reported to have been sold to Oswald Ottendorfer, Esq., of the *Staats Zeitung*, for $250,000. We learn also, of the sale of four lots on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, sold for $32,000.

Suburban Sales, Friday, May 24.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.

By Lewis E. Ward.

1 lot, n. w. corner Union-av. and Lincoln-st. 25x100; John Sexton, purchaser	$775
1 lot on Union-av., adjoining above, same size; same buyer	485
2 lots on Union-av., adjoining, each same size; same buyer, $520 each	1,040
2 lots on Union-av., adjoining, each 23x100; Mr. Marvine, purchaser, $495 each	990
2 lots on Union-av., adjoining, each 25x100; R. Lindsey, purchaser, sold together	1,030
1 lot s. w. cor. Ludlow-place and Union-place, 25x100; Mr. Clinton, purchaser	795
2 lots n. s. Union-place, 100 ft. w. of Ludlow-place, each 25x100; H. Weil, purchaser, $500 each	1,000
1 building, old club-house of St. George Cricket Club; John Sexton, purchaser	1,050

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 24.

Crosby-st., e. s., 42 ft. s. of Spring-st., 72x100	$51,000
14th-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x103.3, Astor lease	15,750
16th-st., n. s., 119.3 ft. e. of Avenue A., 23.9x92, h. and l.	16,500
31st-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	nom.
40th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x98.9, subject to all incumbrance	1,500
43d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.4	104,000
43d-st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of 6th-av., 104x100.5, lease	28,000
52d-st., n. s., 355 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.4	57,000
58th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x80	19,000
62d-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100, Goelet lease	9,000
80th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x102.2	14,500
80th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x102.2; 80th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x102.2	14,500
84th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x176.1x63.3x184.10	18,000
96th-st., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x100.8	44,000
112th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10, half part	2,000
125th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	10,000
New-av., s. w. corner 140th-st., 100x99.11	7,930
Avenue D, e. s., 48.4 ft. s. of 11th-st., 23.4x80	7,500
2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 20x63, h. and l.	12,000
96th-st., s. w. corner Madison-av., 45x100.11	22,000

LEASES.

Bowery, No. 104, 6 years, per year	$3,600
Elizabeth-st., Nos. 78, 80, 82, 6 years, per year	2,700
3d-av., No. 526, 5 years, per year	1,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS.
OVER 2,500 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
Call or send for
"MONTHLY RECORD" GRATIS.
WILLIAM TUCKER.
No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 8 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE STONE dwelling and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 60th-st., first house west of 9th-av.; the whole for $57,500, if sold promptly. This very valuable property, on high ground in the centre of the West side, is exceedingly cheap. Terms easy; sold for the account of a non-resident, and seen without permit; location first-class; fine present and immense prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A FEW CHOICE PLOTS AND SINGLE lots for sale, well located on the BOULEVARD.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 150 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE valuable livery-stable, lately owned by Thomas Norris, deceased, Nos. 116 and 118 Clinton-place; lot 45x100, house 45x40. Will be sold on liberal terms, or leased for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, building and lot No. 134 East 41st-st., suitable for a factory or livery-stable. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, Executor, No. 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOULEVARD LOTS.

PLOTS OF LOTS

ON THE LINE OF THIS

GRAND DRIVE,

For sale by
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

P. S.—As it is conceded that this BOULEVARD must become THE GREAT AVENUE of the City, parties desiring to purchase will find the present a favorable opportunity for low prices.

QUICK TRANSIT.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY LANDS.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

BOULEVARD
LOTS FOR SALE,
BY
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, being a part of the manor of the late Chancellor Livingston, in Columbia County, New-York, upon the banks of the Hudson River, and three miles from Tivoli Station; five or six trains each way daily. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled, and the view from the piazza has been so graphically described by Barry Gray in a recent number of the *Home Journal*. The property consists of eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion-house (new) of stone and brick, French roof, frescoed, with tank, bath, &c. Also, large cottage, fourteen rooms; coach-house and stables, farm barns, sheds, ice and wood houses, machine, carpenter and other shops, all new, newly painted and in perfect order. The property is well underdrained, has four wells of good water. No fever and ague here. Churches and school near. Furniture, stock and farming implements sold also if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

SECOND GREAT DRAWING
OF
PARK BRIDGE BUILDING LOTS.

Do not fail to attend the drawing on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10 A. M., as it will be the last chance to secure a valuable lot at

PARK RIDGE.

The lots are high, dry, and the best in Bergen County. Park Ridge is on the Hackensack Extension Railroad, and only one hour from New-York. Terms: $25 when ticket is purchased, $25 on day of drawing, balance may remain one year.

NO BLANKS.

Each lot is worth over $100, with a chance of drawing a Four-acre Wood Lot. Special train leaves Long Dock on day of drawing at 9½ A. M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M. A band of music will be in attendance, and lunch be furnished on the ground. Maps, free passes, and information can be obtained from JOHN A. BLAUVELT, Park Ridge; P. D. BROWER, No. 307 8th-av.; E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers-st., N. Y., and Long Dock on the morning of the drawing.

FORTY-FOUR UNRIVALED VILLA PLOTS,
NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Containing from one to four acres each, situated at the junction of the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, opposite the Highlands, and within full view of the ocean. This property is admirably located at Black Point, Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, N. J., four miles north of Long Branch, twenty-six miles from New-York by a delightful sail through the bay and harbor of New-York to Sandy Hook, thence by rail along the beach to Sea Bright, three-fourths of a mile from the property.

Additional means of communication can be had by steam-boat to Oceanic, (formerly Port Washington,) while the early completion of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad (all rail) will afford still further means of access.

The situation of the property furnishes unequaled facilities for surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing, features and advantages very desirable, and which here can be enjoyed to the fullest extent.

The surrounding country abounds in excellent roads and drives, valuable improvements are being made, values are increasing, the scenery is picturesque, and the entire region noted for its healthfulness. An opportunity is here presented for a sea-side residence seldom afforded.

For maps of the property, terms and information, apply to W. L. TYSON, Esq., on the premises, or to F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 26.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence, is situated near churches, schools and the post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half-mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids" on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges and green-houses. The house is of brick, stuccoed; has stone foundations, underpinning and trimmings; is comparatively new and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner, elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-room, &c.; and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family, and it is also admirably adapted for a boys' or girls' boarding-school, or a Summer hotel for city boarders.

The above property will be sold at a bargain, and a liberal portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For further information inquire personally or by letter of E. W. BOND, or CHARLES MARSH, cashier of Pynchon National Bank, Springfield, Mass.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildidgs are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., about one mile from the Erie Railroad Depot, a commodious two-story house, 25 by 38 feet, with two-story extension 17 by 20 feet, containing eleven rooms and dry cellar under house, stable and other buildings, a good well of water, cistern, &c., with modern conveniences; 100 feet square of ground attached to house; eight additional lots can be had if required.
For further particulars inquire of Mr. H. C. HUDSON, No. 275 Main-st., Paterson, or of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av., New-York.
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, Executor.

TO CUT UP—A BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED plot of forty-four acres just outside of city limits of Rahway, adjoining the well-known Havilands Grove, but a few hundred feet from railroad and one-half mile from depot, about twenty miles from New-York; large house and outbuildings, worth over $10,000. Price $30,000, on easy terms.
A. E. WOODRUFF & CO., No. 106 Broadway, or CHRIS. D. MARSH, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—A SUBstantial brick house, 45x47 feet, three story and basement, with three acres of land, part in lawn and part in garden, built by the owner for his own residence. For full description of the property and photographs of the house apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to Dr. BEARD, Carpenter-av., Newburg. The property will be rented for four months from June 1.

A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A beautiful home on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; seventy-five acres of land; fine lawn; plenty of fruit; views very fine, fifteen to twenty miles in every direction; no more healthy and delightful location can be found in New-Jersey; house and barn new and modern. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FARM NEAR CATSKILL, N. Y., 155 acres; farm in town of Jamaica, Long Island, 14 acres; plot of land in town of Jamaica, Long Island, 40x375 feet; lots within one mile of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. For further particulars inquire of J. D. SCHUNEMAN, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Building.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME STONE HOUSE, with tower, outbuildings and grounds of the late E. D. Nelson, at Scarsdale, nineteen miles by Harlem Railroad; one-fourth mile from depot; eight acres; fine lawn, garden, shrubbery and fruit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—Two-story and attic house, handsomely finished, and three acres; delightfully situated; three minutes from depot; coach-house, lawn, fine garden and flower-beds. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, New-York, offer complete place, one acre, stables, fruit, forest shade trees, residence; eleven rooms; improvements; near depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL gentleman's residence, with eighty lots and all the improvements, at Richmond Hill, Long Island; forty trains daily, and seven miles from City.
J. O. HOYT & SON, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT BEDFORD, ABOUT ONE and one-half miles from Mount Kisco Station, a farm of 150 acres under a good state of cultivation, with a two and one-half story and cellar frame house, filled in with brick; size of house 44 by 36, with extension, containing about sixteen rooms; good barns and all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit of the choicest kind and varieties; having a frontage of over one-half mile on the road from Mount Kisco to Bedford Village; or the house and garden, containing about two acres, with barn, &c., will be rented till April next, or for four months, to a desirable tenant. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, houses and lots for sale and to let. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 36 Vesey-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers
and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872,
At 12 M., on the premises:

200 Magnificent Villa Plots

on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain and a large dwelling suitable for a hotel, three stories high, fifteen rooms, four acres choice land, finely shaded, at

WYOMING,

the new railroad centre of New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York by the new route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Maplewood and Millburn. This property is among the finest ever offered at auction in the State. It fronts the railroad at one of its most picturesque points, and extends back on a gradual ascent of the mountain side, affording a view remarkable for its extent and beauty, embracing all the country lying between New-York and Trenton, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn and the Harbor, Newark Bay, Staten Island, Elizabeth, Newark, Orange, and all the towns on the line of the New-Jersey and New-Jersey Central Roads. The station is on the property. The New-Jersey West Line, now rapidly completing, has a station on the property, and but a few yards distant will be the junction station of the Newark and New-York Railroad, and the Maplewood and Millburn stations are within eight minutes' walk, making this point the most convenient of any within the same distance of New-York, there being two stations on two different railways. Splendid music will be furnished by GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE. Special trains will leave the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 11 A. M. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
NEW-JERSEY HOMES.
UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY
TO PURCHASE THE
CREME DE LA CREME
OF

ELIZABETH, N. J.,

PROPERTY AT THE
IMMENSE AUCTION SALE
OF

800 SUPERB LOTS,

To be made by order of
NICOLSON PAVEMENT COMPANY and
L. DE CASSE, Esq.,
on the premises, South-street Station, Pennsylvania (New-Jersey) Railroad, at 12½ o'clock on
SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

Property is magnificently situated on Bayway, New-York and Washington avs., Dehart, Rose Hill and Windsor places, Garden and Grove sts., adjoining the costly and beautiful improvements of
A. W. DIMMOCK, Esq.

Every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort of attendants.

An ample tent will furnish shelter from the elements.

BANQUET ON THE GREEN.
GRAFULLA'S FULL REGIMENTAL BAND.

Special train from New-York at 11:20 A. M. No tickets except on personal application. No boys (unless with parents) allowed on train.

For free excursion card, maps and particulars, apply to JERE JOHNSON, JR., auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or Nicolson Pavement Company, No. 11 Arcade Building, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to JOHNSON & MILLER,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.

Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

MONDAY, May 27,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
By order of NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED CARD COMPANY.
Positive sale, without reserve, of
ELEVEN SPLENDID (Williamsburg) LOTS,
Situated on the south-east corner of
SOUTH 5TH AND 10TH STS.,
on the Meserole estate. Seventy per cent. on mortgage. Maps now ready.
Also, at same time and place.
FOUR SPLENDID LOTS ON
Gates-av. and Quincy-st.,
Fifty feet from Reid-av.
Positive sale by order of executor to satisfy mortgage.

TUESDAY, May 28,
at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,
COLLEGE POINT, LONG ISLAND.
Highly-important sale.
350 SPLENDID LOTS, belonging to heirs of PLATT STRATTON, deceased.
Valuable water-fronts. Choice villa property. Superior village lots. Grafulla's Band. Banquet on the green. Maps now ready.

SATURDAY, June 1,
at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,
800 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
at the South-street Depot, Elizabeth, N. J.
Splendid property; excellent surroundings, near A. W. Dimock's; fine improvements; banquet, Grafulla's Band, special train. Tickets and maps now ready.

MONDAY, June 3,
at 12½, on premises,
GREAT ASTORIA SALE.
500 SPLENDID LOTS.
By order of John A. Stevens, Esq.,
EXECUTOR OF SAMUEL STEVENS, deceased.
Excursion by steamer. Grafulla's Band. Maps will be ready ten days before sale.

WEDNESDAY, June 5,
Great sale at Whitestone, Long Island.
Full particulars hereafter.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 300 PROSPECT Park lots, being the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased, on Prospect, Gravesend and Green-Wood avs., in the town of Flatbush, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Henry I. Cullen, Jr., referee, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This property is very desirable and the terms are so reasonable (seventy per cent on mortgage) that they bring these lots within the reach of almost everybody who desires a good home. Coney Island road is 100 feet wide. Prospect-av. is 100 feet wide, and is a continuation of Middle-st., and leads to the Grand Boulevard. Gravesend-av. is 100 feet wide, and leads direct to Prospect Park Fair Grounds and Coney Island. The streets have been adopted by the Commissioners, and are continuations of the Brooklyn streets, and are now being graded at the expense of the estate. Sale positive, by order of the Court. Maps are now ready at the office of the referee, No. 150 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM IN THE TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

A farm of eighty-seven acres, together with the farm-buildings thereon, situate in Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County, 2½ miles north of Tarrytown; the land is high, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River; a stream of water bounds one side of it, with sufficient fall to supply any quantity of water to the highest ground; the New-York and Boston Railroad will cross the adjoining farm; the land is all tillable, and can be divided into several parcels advantageously. A map of the farm can be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS 11TH-AV., 98TH AND 99TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—Two lots, west side of 11th-av., commencing 25 feet south of 65th-st.
NINETY-EIGHTH-STREET.—One lot, north side of 98th-st., 150 feet east of 9th-av.
NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side of 99th-st., 150 feet east of 9th-av.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

67 JERSEY CITY LOTS—(SIXTEENTH Ward,) near West Bergen Depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad, sixteen minutes from Liberty-st. The best suburb of New-York for quick and cheap transit. For maps, tickets, &c., apply to J. SEXTON, No. 16 Desbrosses-st., New-York, or L. E. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

REMEMBER THE SALE OF THE "Wrenwood Stock Farm," Pleasant Valley, N. J., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 28, at 12 o'clock M. Steam-boat *Holmdell* leaves foot of Barclay-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. See advertisement in "Horse and Carriage" column.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, tract about 3,600 by 1,200 feet, level and cleared, with hill, wood or water, at north or east extremity, near railroad or ferry, and within one hour of City Hall. Address, giving diagram, description, location, price, &c., ALEXANDER SHALER, No. 127 Mercer-st., or GEO. W. WINGATE, No. 194 Broadway, before June 3.
No personal applications received.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, in great varieties; cheapest in City. Designs on application.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMmer, on Tode Hill, Staten Island, with use of horses and cows, if required, a large house, replete with every convenience; the grounds and gardens are extensive and abundantly supplied with vegetables and fruit; the situation healthy, commanding a magnificent view, and within a very short distance of the railway station. Apply to McANDREW & WANN, No. 40 Broadway.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, thirty-five minutes by rail, a large and fully-furnished house, containing many City conveniences; stable and carriage-house; also ice-house, filled; the grounds are very extensive and attractive; will be rented for the season, or longer, very low, as the owner is in Europe.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—IN the best part of town of Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., a brick house, with twelve rooms; ground floor and upper halls carpeted; water and gas; full furniture readily leased; meals can be had at a neighboring boarding-house, or sent in from restaurant; rent moderate; time, 1st July to 1st September. Address M. E. S., Box 975, Pittsfield, Mass.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT TO let in Westchester County, convenient to boats and railroad; the house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; abundance of fruit, large vegetable garden, ice-house filled, and all necessary out-buildings; to be rented to A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY. Apply at No. 20 East 42d-st., from 9 to 12.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET AT Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown; rent $200, $750, $1,200 and $1,500, for the year, with from one to ten acres; all in good locations. Inquire of JNO. L. TRAVIS, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 32.

TO LET—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., FOR Summer months, rent $600, fronting square, convenient, amply-furnished house; fuel supplied; three acres in orchard, garden and lawn. Apply on premises to Mr. CARTER, or Mr. HOBART, near the place.

TO LET—FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS OR two years, one of the finest places in Stamford; ten acres, furnished, everything complete; horses, carriages, &c. For particulars, apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AT YONKERS—A LARGE NUMBER OF houses to let, furnished or unfurnished, season or year, at greatly reduced rents. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, pleasantly located near depot, well shaded and all modern improvements, in Plainfield, N. J. Address M., No. 379 Pearl-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—NEAR MOUNT VERNON, WESTchester County, a very desirable unfurnished cottage, entirely new; rent very low to a good tenant.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE houses to rent from $100 to $300 per month, for season, also for year, unfurnished, from $600 to $1,000. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.; Orange property specialty.

COTTAGE AND FRUIT FARM TO lease for one or two years; near depot, one and a quarter hours from Chambers-st.; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house; ten rooms; large garden; ice-house, &c.; possession immediately; rent $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

TO RENT—NO. 105 EAST 123D-ST., THREE rooms, unfurnished, second floor, suitable for light housekeeping; gentleman and wife, or small family; $15 per month. Family private.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN HAVING no children wishes a private house to care; has the best of City reference. Call at 155 West 27th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open, daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WEST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.
Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. The following is an extract from the report of an examination of this bank made by the Bank Department of the State of New-York:
"Everything relating to the affairs of the institution, books, records, titles, securities, &c., in most admirable order. No improvement to be suggested in any direction."
INTEREST COMMENCES EVERY MONTH.
F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEE, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
Present rate of interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before June 1 will bear interest from that date. Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES—THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $3,750,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits paid on demand, with interest due.
Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.
Assets........$2,695,290 78 | Surplus..........$215,995 81

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW YORK, May 13, 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1872, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New York.
The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
WM. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Twenty (20) per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of this bank on the 27th of May, 1872, payable at the office of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver, No. 19 Nassau-st. JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.
C. D. WOOD, S. D. DAVIS,
FORMERLY OF VERMILYE & CO.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN.
All Bonds and interest payable by the City of St. Paul in New-York City, will, when due, be paid at the office of P. M. Myers & Co., in said City.
M. ESCH,
Treasurer of the City of St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND PACIFIC
RAILWAY
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

Limited to $18,333 per mile and secured by a first mortgage on a completed road running from Nebraska City, on the Missouri River, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. This division has been open one year, and IS NOW EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDS. It is the central link of a direct East and West road now being rapidly built from Urbana, Ill., through a very rich agricultural and densely populated district the greater part of the way to Grand Island, on the Union Pacific. This new line is about 610 miles long, and much needed by the section of country which it traverses, therefore receives very liberal aid toward its construction, and the completion of the entire line is anticipated within 1873. In the meantime we shall sell the bonds only on completed road. This will make the shortest route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it being almost an air line.

We recommend these bonds as a prime security. Coupons payable Feb. and Aug. 1, free of tax, in the City of New-York. Present price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

An Undoubted Security.
PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND 9½ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.
THEY BEAR
8 per cent. Gold.
Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.
JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

Desirable Investment.
EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE CITY OF MOBILE, ALA.,
AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Howes & Macy, Bankers.
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale at 95 and accrued interest, in currency, a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. bonds of the City of Mobile, Ala., coupons payable January and July, in gold, in the City of New-York.
The very small debt of this city, and the prompt payment at all times of its interest, render these bonds the most desirable for investment of any now on the market.
Other particulars can be had of HOWES & MACY No. 30 Wall-st.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
OF THE HIGHEST GRADES, CAREFULLY selected by our Western Agent, for sale at prices that will pay from 12 to 15 PER CENT. on the investment.
Call or send for Circulars.
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 14 Pine-st.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED
10 Per Cent. Bonds,
for sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

MARQUAND, HILL & CO.,
NO. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.
MARQUAND & HILL,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission; Collections made; Business Paper negotiated.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par. Also, Missouri County Bonds at prices that will pay the investor 12 to 15 per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

A GOOD SECURITY.
SEVEN PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.
Interest January and July in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
For sale at 75 and interest, by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $750,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until FRIDAY, May 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $750,000 of Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 574, section 6, Laws of 1871.
Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1902.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to depost twith the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.
On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposal shall be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 22, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESEAY, June 5, 1872, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
The books for the transfers of the capital stock of the Company, will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., May 24, 1872, and remain closed until the morning of June 6, 1872.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the "Star Linseed-oil Company" will be held at the office of the Company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 15th day of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company from One Hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to Two Hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of adding to the business of said Company: the manufacture and sale of white lead, colors, &c., and carrying on the general paint business.
(Signed,) C. M. MEYER,
W. H. BREEDEN,
W. H. HARRISON.
A majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1872.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M. M. L. SYKES, JR., Vice-President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

Railway Company's First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency, yielding about Nine Per Cent. on the investment. William E. Dodge, of New-York, President. Shepherd Knapp and William Walter Phelps, Trustees for Bondholders.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All the securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

N. Y. Midland R. R.
AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.

At 90 and accrued interest in currency, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal-fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built. Iron is now being laid on a section covering more than one-quarter of the distance, and work on the whole line being pushed with great vigor, so that it is expected to have coal trains running by the 1st of November next. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

COMMON FUND.
UNITED STATES BONDS. **SCRIP** ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

BOUGHT and SOLD by all bankers, brokers, and money dealers in the United States and Europe. Circulars may be had at the offices: London, No. 34 Clement's-lane; Paris: No. 16 Place Vendome; New-York, No. 35 Wall-st.
RICHARD HENRY MILLS, Secretary.
The COMMON FUND is an American Loan Company, formed in Europe for the purpose of sustaining American credit. The capital required will be in proportion to success. A Scrip is issued, giving the privilege to the holder to pay in Capital at any time at par. The sale of this Scrip creates a Surplus Fund of five million dollars, therefore the Capital Stock represents an actual value above par. Five million surplus, on ten millions Capital, makes the Stock worth 150 per cent., and the Scrip $50 per share. Ten millions Capital makes success certain, for it will control and negotiate one thousand million United States Loan, at a profit of two per cent., add twenty millions to the Surplus Fund, and maintain the fifty per cent. premium on fifty million Capital.

MIDLAND BONDS.
The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1872.
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Monday, May 20, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, May 30, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1873.
Dated MAY 4, 1872.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors and transaction of any other business will be held at Milwaukee on the 5th of June next, at noon.
The transfer books will be closed from May 18, at 3 P. M., to June 24, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

FURNITURE.

AT PRIVATE SALE, FOR LESS THAN half original cost, property of private family leaving City: Magnificent Pompadour satin brocatel satin parlor suite, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; Marie Antoinette parlor suite in satin, cost $550, for $225; Turkish suite in reps, silk tassels, cost $650, for $250; walnut reps suites, $35 and $50; carpets, 50 cents per yard up; piano-forte, stool and cover, cost $900, for $275; mirrors, curtains, paintings, bronzes, clocks, vases, chamber suites in walnut, rosewood and painted; mattresses, buffet, extension-table, &c., at a great sacrifice. No. 252 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

PARLOR BEDS OF ALL KINDS, forming sofas, secretaries, bureaus, book-cases and etageres; delightfully comfortable as beds, and handsome articles of parlor furniture; readily and instantaneously adjusted. Sold on the popular, satisfactory plan of monthly installments, or for cash if preferred. No. 144 Bleecker-st., near corner South 5th-av.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables.
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC	June 1, 1½ P. M.
BALTIC	June 8, 7 A. M.
ATLANTIC	June 15, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC	June 22, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Trinacria	Sat'day, May 25	Britannia	Wed., June 5
Australia	Sat'day, June 1	Olympia	Wed., June 12
Columbia	Sat'day, June 8	Assyria	Wed., June 19
Europa	Sat'day, June 15	Caledonia	Wed., June 26
Anglia	Sat'day, June 22	Iowa	Wed., July 3
India	Sat'day, June 29	Alexandria	Wed., July 10

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GROGAN	Saturday, May 25, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON	Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE	Saturday, June 8, at 7 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER	Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, June 5, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage	$75 and $65, currency
Steerage	$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, May 30, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, June 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, June 8, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Thursday, June 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, June 15, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	33
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Russia	Wed'sday, May 29	Abyssinia	Sat'day, June 1
Cuba	Wed'sday, June 5	Batavia	Sat'day, June 8
Scotia	Wed'sday, June 12	Algeria	Sat'day, June 15
Java	Wed'sday, June 19	Parthia	Sat'day, June 22
China	Wed'sday, June 26	Calabria	Sat'day, June 29

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	May 29, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	June 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	June 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	June 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	July 3, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER	June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) May 30.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, June 6.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 13.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Tues., June 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Monday, July 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports issued to citizens traveling abroad by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco June 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.
9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.
5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK-SLIP, PIER NO. 24, for HARLEM AND ASTORIA.

Landing at 11th, 106th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 6 P. M.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 21st	2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st	6:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 22d	2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d	6:30 P. M.
Thursday, 23d	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 23d	6:30 P. M.
Friday, 24th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 24th	6:30 P. M.
Saturday, 25th	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th	7:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 28th	8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th	8:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¼ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st 2¼, and 33d-st. 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.

THIS COMPANY HAS REMOVED TO its new office,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
south-west corner of Cedar-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th av., corner 26th-st., will sell for thirty days more American watches, French and American clocks, sterling silver and finest silver-plated ware, to reduce their extensive stock before altering and enlarging their stores and factory.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1872, which place will be open for business on and after the 13th day of May, 1872, for furnishing the following-named articles required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.

500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
23,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.

1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.

4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
216,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 18,000 pounds per month.
1,210,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,833 pounds per month.
75,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
150,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
8,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
12,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
12,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

4,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
1,020,000 pounds XX Flour, or 85,000 pounds per month.
55,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
110,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
7,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
14,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

5,200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,800,000 pounds XX Flour, or 150,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.

1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.

2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
30,900 pounds Coffee, (green.)
63,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WICHITA AGENCY.

1,180,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
22,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable Cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1872, at which time about one-twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1873, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for Cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the Cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, or Sioux City, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 15th day of June, 1872.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 10,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

Distinct bids will also be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, in the quantities stated, at any one or all of the above-named agencies.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good, sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong double sacks.

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample, will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 1, 1872, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian Supplies, dated May 1, 1872; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 18, 1872.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received until 12 M., on the 18th day of June, 1872, for all the fresh beef and mutton required by the Subsistence Department at this post for six months commencing July 1, 1872. Information and conditions obtained of TULLY MCCREA,
Captain First United States Artillery, A. A. C. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WM. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. YOUNG, at their former place of business, No. 521 Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WM. YOUNG & CO.

ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1872.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. A. W. WHITON as a partner in our firm, his interest to date from May 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1872. TYNG & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WATER GAP HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This large and elegant hotel, just completed, will open on the 12th June. No pains have been spared in making it as perfect as possible. Gas and water throughout. Scenery the finest in the country. Terms, $20 per week; $4 per day.

L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island.

This magnificent hotel, having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now the finest and best equipped in this State; will be opened June 1; can be reached either by South-side or Long Island Railroad in forty minutes. For cards and terms address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL,

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Saratoga Springs, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.

BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL,

AT LONG BRANCH.

Will open for the reception of guests June 15. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Long Branch, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.

SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

PITNEY HOUSE,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Is now open for the reception of guests. On application rooms can be engaged for any time during the season. Terms reasonable.

JEROME PITNEY, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel.

J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE LINWOOD House, Coytesville, N. J., on the Palisades, is now open, newly furnished throughout; very fine and healthy location; 400 feet above the river; one hour by steam-boat and railroad; a beautiful sail. Steamer *Pleasant Valley* leaves foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5½ P. M.; foot of 34th-st. at 10¼ A. M., 2¼ and 5¾ P. M. Fare, 12½ cents. Stages from boat to the house. Fare in cars, 30 cents. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or to G. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

OTSEGO MINERAL SPRINGS.—White sulphur, iron and magnesia springs at Cherry Valley, N. Y.; bracing mountain air, fine drives, yachting and fishing, and picturesque scenery; six miles from Sharon, twelve from Richfield, and four from Otsego Lake; second season of the new Grand Hotel, with unsurpassed accommodations, and health, comfort, pleasure and recreation at liberal terms. Particulars at Robinson's Hotel, No. 18 East 16th-st.

MIAMOGUE HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, J. SEYMOUR CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 100 feet from the great Peconic Bay; convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting and drives second to no other on the island.

WEST POINT—PARRY HOUSE—LAND AT COZZENS' DOCK.—This new and elegant hotel on the banks of the Hudson, adjacent to the falls and Cozzens' Hotel, will be opened about the 1st of June; terms for June, $3 50 per day or $21 per week. Address S. A. COZZENS, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

GLEN HAVEN WATER-CURE AND SUMMER RESORT, GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—Head of Lake Skaneateles, fine mountain scenery, excellent soft water, boating and fishing, neat rooms, good table, pleasant home, always open. Terms moderate. Send for circular.

R. T. KING, Proprietor.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES CAN RECEIVE board in a beautiful sea-side home, with finishing lessons, if desired, in singing and music, given by an eminent lady pianiste and composer from London; references to pupils. Address L. V., Babylon, Long Island.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address

W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1.

ADDRESS F. H. ORVIS.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LOW RATES, FROM JUNE 1 OR JUNE 15, TO
THE EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vt.

CANADARAGO HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—This popular hotel will open June 1; large airy rooms; unexceptionable cuisine; charming scenery; fine drives; boating, fishing, &c., &c. Address, by mail or telegraph.

F. STANTON, Proprietor.

"HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE" cures without drugs, will be opened at Tarrytown, May 15. Application for board and treatment can be made to C. C. and P. A. F. DUSENBURY, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; Catskill scenery. Address C. HENRY ABBOTT, Claverack, N. Y., (formerly of White Mountain House, White Mountains, New-Hampshire.)

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will open on the 1st day of June, under the direction of the undersigned. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. For further particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND SUPERIOR board at moderate rates, in a healthy location, may be had by addressing Mlle. ROCHAT, Sing Sing, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

BATH HOTEL, BATH, LONG ISLAND.—This hotel, THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFURNISHED, is now open. Apply to AUG. FUNK & CO., Irving Hall, New-York, or Bath Hotel.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON Heights, foot of 152d-st., Hudson River.—The most convenient suburban residence to the City.

E. M. BRITTON, Proprietor.

A FAMILY CAN HAVE FIRST-CLASS board for the season in New-London, Conn., near the Pequot House. Inquire of Mr. WEEKS, No. 58 West 23d-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

FAMILIES LEAVING THEIR HOMES FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, OR GOING ABROAD, CAN PROCURE

STORAGE

FOR SILVER PLATE, SHAWLS, VELVETS, SILKS, and trunks of other valuables at the

STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute

DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES AND BROILERS.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., removed to No. 295 Water-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A DELIGHTFUL residence at Patchogue, Long Island, two and a half hours from the South Side Railroad, from South 8th-st., Williamsburg; five minutes from depot; excellent table, bathing, boating and fishing; fresh and salt water; terms moderate. Parties wishing to engage board, address G. H. BOSTWICK, Patchogue, Long Island. Reference, Monroe & McCormick, No. 21 Centre st.

ONE LARGE FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with superior board and surroundings, with ample stable accommodations for the next four months or longer, with a private family in the healthy and beautiful town of Norwalk, Conn., near Long Island Sound, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 144 Post-office, Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PARTIES CAN FIND GOOD BOARD in well shaded house, lawn, piazza, fruit, stabling, near depot, forty minutes from City; reference exchanged. W. DEERE, Williams' Bridge, Westchester Country N. Y.

MEETINGS.

THE REUNION OF THE ROOFERS.—The reunion of the roofers took place last night at the hall, corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av. The following officers were elected: F. HOPPER, President; S. R. Woodcock, Vice-President; John Stewart, Recording Secretary; John Lynch, Financial Secretary; J. B. Webster, Treasurer; B. Flynn, Sergeant-at-Arms. A resolution was passed asking for the Eight-hour law from Monday, June 3. The meeting of the Tin and Slate Roofers and Cornice-makers will be held on MONDAY EVENING, at the above hall, at 8 o'clock. By order of

FRANK HOPPER, President.
JOHN STEWART, Recording Secretary.

GRAND MASS-MEETING OF THE Clothing Cutters of New-York and vicinity, on MONDAY EVENING, May 27, at New-York Assembly Room, corner of 2d-av and 1st-st., at 7½ o'clock. All non-union cutters are invited to be present. Subject—*The Eight Hour Movement.* A mass-meeting will also be held on TUESDAY, at Turn Hall, Nos. 61 to 73 Meserole-st., Williamsburg. By order of the General Committee, U. O. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY-GOODS STORE FOR SALE.—New retail store, goods, fixtures and lease, in a good business location on 14th-st.; must be sold to close the business. A rare chance for three or four young men with $5,000 to make a fortune. For particulars see JOHN M. CORWIN, firm BYRD & CORWIN No. 414 Broadway, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

DON'T NEGLECT TO ATTEND THE LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HAMBLETONIAN AND PATCHEN HORSES, ALDERNEY AND DURHAM CATTLE, together with the "Wrenwood Stock Farm," at Pleasant Valley, N. J., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 28, at 12 o'clock noon. Steam-boat *Helmdell* leaves pier at foot of Barclay-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., returning after sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

HARNESS. HARNESS. HARNESS. Every style and all grades of harness, at lowest manufacturers' prices, for cash. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

DONKEYS FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST and best-broke team in the United States; seven years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness, free from all vice or tricks; are perfect family pets; have been driven by children for the past three years; wagon, with pole and shafts and harness, all in good order. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

A TEAM OF SHETLAND PONIES for sale; jet black; warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be rode or drove by a child six years of age, with wagons, harness, saddle and bridle, all made to order by the best City makers. Apply first stable west of 3d-av. in 28th-st.

HORSE SHEETS—HORSE SHEETS, Lap Robes and Dusters, all styles for Spring and Summer, the choicest of goods in the market, at low prices.

MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton-st.,
Near William.

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Country board for horses. Send for circular. Address W. H. SEAMAN, Roslyn, L. I.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, first-class table; all the comforts of a home and attendance of hotel at very low prices; transient $3 per day; lodgings $1 per day.

NO. 10 BEEKMAN-PLACE, NEAR 50th-st.—Three large bedrooms, furnished complete, to let, with board; family private; rooms overlook East River; no cooler place for Summer in the City; reference. Apply as above.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN plan, with the most approved elevators; the great central location, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 50 per day.

LEWIS AND GEO. LELAND, Proprietors.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET to one or two gentlemen, without board, second floor, handsomely furnished, modern conveniences, in vicinity of first-class hotels. For particulars address C., Post-office Box No. 5,151.

NO. 307 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—Large and single rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house first-class and neighborhood unexceptionable; reference; terms moderate.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Small private family will let second floor or other rooms en suite or singly to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE OR single, with modern improvements, in a splendid location, with or without board, to respectable parties at low prices. Call at No. 325 West 23d-st.

THREE LARGE FURNISHED rooms, richly furnished, Arminster and Brussels carpets, with or without board; references required; very desirable. At No. 23 Clinton-place.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; table first-class; terms moderate. Reference.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms, without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings, per night, 50c. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 213 WEST 22D-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE parlor floor, with board, will be let singly or together; also, double room on third floor front; terms reasonable.

TWELFTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., NO. 135.—Pleasant newly-furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, FROM June 1—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without board; also other rooms for families or gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR three or five single gentlemen. Family strictly private; references exchanged. No. 363 West 19th-st.

NO. 187 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 31st and 32d sts., nicely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with board.

NO. 158 WEST 36TH-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms to rent to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; board for lady if desired.

A LARGE ROOM AND SMALL ADJOINING, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen; bath, gas; very desirable location. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 133 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen, without board; private family.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 106 West 34th-st.

NO. 320 WEST 11TH-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to let in a private family, with or without board.

NO. 3 EAST 17TH-ST.—FIRST HOUSE from 5th-av.; large and small rooms on third and fourth floors, to let with or without board.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST., SECOND floor to let furnished, with board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

TRANSIENT BOARD—BY DAY OR week; pleasants rooms; excellent table; terms moderate. No. 41 West 16th-st.

NO. 33 EAST 23D-ST.—HANDSOME rooms to let, with first-class board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUITES AND rooms newly furnished, with board; Summer prices.

BANKRUPT NOTICES

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS CORN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Louis Corn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 John-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the NEW-YORK ENAMELING AND OPAQUEING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: at the City of New-York, the 6th day of May, 1872.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of the New-York Enameling and Opaqueing Company, a corporation lately carrying on business in the City and County of New-York, in said district, which was, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JAMES E. HEDGES,
CHARLES CARVILLE, } Assignees.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. MANSFIELD, ISAAC M. FREESE and THEODORE W. FREESE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 11th day of May, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John L. Mansfield, of Nyack, County of Rockland, in said district; Isaac M. Freese, of the City of New-York, in said District; and Theodore W. Freese, of Trenton, N. J., and who have carried on business for the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of said petition, at the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall-st.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS HARRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of June, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

Dated New-York, May 25, 1872.

THOMAS F. HAYS, Assignee.

J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 291 Broadway, New-York. my27-law2wM*

NO. 3,474.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HELD, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Held, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York City, May 25, A. D. 1872. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
my27-law3wM* Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation as governess and teacher in German and French in a respectable family. Address Rev. G. ABELE, No. 350 West 40th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE

AND
INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
AT BOSTON.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Executive Committee of the World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival respectfully announce that the great undertaking to which the music-loving people of the country have been looking forward for many months, with such deep interest, will commence in Boston

ON THE 17TH DAY OF JUNE,
And close on the
FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.

It is hardly necessary to state that the preparations for this great event have required the constant application for months of the thousands who are to participate in it, and have involved an enormous expenditure; but the Committee feel confident that the time, labor and expense devoted to the successful development of so noble an enterprise must result in not only affording the highest gratification to all who may hear the glorious music to be rendered upon a scale of grandeur never before attempted, and witness the magnificent spectacle which such an assemblage must present, but that it will also confer a lasting benefit upon art, the country and the age.

While the programme of the first week of the Festival will embrace all the great features to be presented—including the

CHORUS OF TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES,
THE
ORCHESTRA OF TWO THOUSAND PERFORMERS,

the most powerful organ ever built, together with many of the most eminent American and European bands and artists, (among whom may be mentioned the great maestro,

JOHANN STRAUSS AND HIS FAMOUS AUSTRIAN BAND

of fifty-six performers,) the concerts to be given from first to last will surpass any series of musical entertainments ever presented to the American public.

SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts from June 17 to July 4, inclusive, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, will be ready for sale on and after June 1, and may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.

Per order of the Executive Committee.

HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

FREE EXHIBITION

PAINTINGS.

ARTISTS' SALE.

On the evening of THURSDAY, May 30, the following artists will offer at auction sale important works of art, comprising Paintings, Sketches and studies from Nature.

The pictures will be on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., from Monday, May 27, until the evening of the sale. Works by

R. S. Gifford,	A. Laurie,
Homer Martin,	A. C. Howland,
Chas. H. Miller,	A. C. Baldwin,
Julien Scott,	Geo. Innes,
Geo. Butler,	W. T. Richards,
A. H. Wyant,	A. B. Durand,
John Lafarge,	J. Foxcroft Cole,
J. R. Brevoort,	J. B. Irving,
L. C. Tiffany,	E. F. Andrews,

and others.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

The friends of the Sheltering Arms are invited to the annual reception at the institution, 10th-av., corner of 129th-st., on TUESDAY, May 28, from 12 to 5 o'clock. A refreshment table will be provided by the "Ladies' Association," who will also offer for sale useful and fancy articles. The profits of the day will be devoted to the new Infirmary. The exercises of the children, consisting of singing, &c., will commence in the cottages at 2 o'clock. Addresses will be made by several of the City clergy.

Take Manhattanville stage from corner 6th-av. and 32d-st., or the Third or Eighth avenue cars to 125th-st., and Cross-town Railroad to Manhattanville.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

No. 514 Broadway.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

In answer to the many inquiries regarding the scale of prices for the great sensation,

CHICAGO,

I wish to state that there will be no advance in the price of tickets. The public's obedient servant,

JOSH HART.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties interested, that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of the Laws of 1872, will meet at the Everett House MONDAY EVENING, May 27, inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York with the following-named parties, to wit:

Contract No.

1784—James Gaxton—3d-av., stone block paving from 14th to 44th-st.
1972—P. M. Broderick—117th-st., paving from 4th-av. to Harlem River.
2019—Henry Deghue—1st-av., paving 36th to 61st-st.
2020—Joseph A. Monheimer—7th-av., Stafford pavement, from 14th to 59th-st.
2072—Frank Stottmeyer—Outlet sewer, 89th-st., between East River and 2d-av., with branches.
2080—Thos. Gearty—Paving South-st., between Montgomery and Catharine-sts.
2103—Joseph A. Monheimer—15th-st., Stafford pavement, from 7th to 8th-av.
2135—C. G. Waterbury—56th-st., Nicolson paving, between 7th and 9th avs.
2140—Joseph A. Monheimer—58th-st., Stafford pavement, between 6th and 9th avs.
2234—C. G. Waterbury—43d-st., Nicolson pavement, 5th to Madison-av.
2278—P. F. Maginn—59th-st., paving, 10th-av. to Hudson River.
2285—R. and J. Cunningham—Regulating, grading, &c., 132d-st. from 8th-av. to Harlem River.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
D. R. JAQUES,
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk. Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1872.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK,
NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I have received the annual assessment and collection list of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 83 Cedar-st., daily (Sundays excepted) from this date until June 4, 1872, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

The aforesaid list contains the taxes on income for the year 1871 and the special taxes against dealers and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars and manufacturers, dealers and rectifiers of spirits, ales and liquors, for the year ending May 1, 1873.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURSUANCE of law that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 927 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of May to and including the 8th day of June, 1872, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Penalties cannot be remitted.

CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Eighth District New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Ninth Collection District, State of New-York.—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NO. 69 WEST 44TH-ST.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and special taxes for the year ending April 30, 1873; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable; and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same, at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 27th day of May, 1872, to and including the 15th day of June, 1872, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

A. WILLMANN,
Collector Ninth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1872.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Preparatory Class of MR. NEWELL, recently Instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the Fall should be made immediately. References: President Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Goodwin, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., New-York. Apply at No. 129 East 24th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, June 3, and will be continued until SATURDAY, June 15. Hours of examination from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily.

The trustees of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents and guardians of the students, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

LAST NIGHTS
of the
PRESENT SEASON,
and
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
MONDAY, MAY 27,
first time this season of Robertson's charming comedy,
HOME,
followed by Sheridan's humorous masterpiece
THE CRITIC;
Or, a
TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

The above plays will be illustrated by

Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS,	Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	
Mr. J. B. POLK,	Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL,	Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE,	Mr. H. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. J. PECK,	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. W. QUIGLEY,	Mr. W. J. LEONARD,
Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT,	Mr. J. CURRAN,
	Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Mrs. FANNY FOSTER,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Miss ROWE,	Miss BLAISDELL,
Miss CLAYTON,	Miss McCORMICK.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 1,
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
will make his last appearance in New-York in a
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
for which occasion a
MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
is in preparation.

In rehearsal, for the commencement of the SUMMER SEASON, Watts Phillips' great drama,
ON THE JURY,
which will be presented with a powerful cast, and with NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,

23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

WM. W. SEGUIN & CO.......Lessees and Managers
W. T. ELLIOTT.......Business Manager

SUMMER SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.
TWELVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES,
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, June 3, with the following favorite artists:

Miss EMMA HOWSON	Soprano
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN	Contralto
Miss SCHOFIELD	Mezzo-Soprano
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER	Tenor
Mr. J. H. CHATTERSON	Tenor
Mr. HENRI DRAYTON	Baritone
Mr. T. BARTLEMAN	Basso
Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN	Buffo

Full chorus and orchestra, Mr. S. Behrens, Conducter.

Admission $1, reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be obtained at Hall & Sons, No. 751 Broadway, and at the Opera-house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FABBRI OPERA.
TODAY, (Monday,) MAY 27, 1872,
IVANHOE, of Marschner.

Artists: INEZ FABBRI, ANNA ROSETTE, ANNA ELZER, JACOB MULLER, RICHARD WIEGAND, FRANOSCH, BERNARD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29,
INEZ FABBRI'S BENEFIT,
TANNHAUSER, by Wagner.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The celebrated composer,
FRANZ ABT,
Has kindly accepted
To conduct this great work.

Tickets to be had at the Academy, and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CLOSING
PERFORMANCES
of
ARTICLE
47.
LAST WEEK
but two of
THE SEASON.
LAST MATINEE of Article 47 (but one)
SATURDAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

No. 514 Broadway.

JOSH HART.......Sole Lessee and Manager

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE THEATRE IS CLOSED FOR ONE WEEK.

The Box-office will be open on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., and remain open until 9 P. M. every day, for the sale of tickets for the great sensation,

CHICAGO;
BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE FIRE.

Tickets can be secured two weeks in advance, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Particulars in future announcements.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

THIS EVENING AT 8,	TODAY, AT 2 P. M.,
The great actor,	The celebrated drama
JOHNNY THOMPSON,	in five acts, entitled
In his drama of	THE WILLOW COPSE.
ON HAND;	PAULINE MARKHAM,
Or, True to the Last.	BELLE HOWITT,
LAST WEEK OF	J. J. WALLACE, and
This great drama.	full dramatic company.

MONDAY, June 3, new drama, Our Colored Brother.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S LAST NIGHTS.

The world-famed FOX bids farewell to New-York. His final performances are now in progress, with a special show of fairy splendor. Go and see him for the last time. You'll never look on his like again.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADAMS.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

Second week of the popular tragedian,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
as ENOCH ARDEN.

Each evening and Saturday Matinée at 1½.

Box sheet now open at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF THE VOKES FAMILY.

First time, their great comic specialty,
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
ALL THE VOKES IN THE CAST.
The fine comedy, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
BY THE GRAND COMEDY COMPANY.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

MRS. JAS. A. OATES' BURLESQUE TROUPE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 3.
The great spectacular musical extravaganza,
FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor.......J. KOCH.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the Box-office of the Central Park Garden.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE GREAT BAND OF THE WORLD.
Pronounced by Press and public superior to all.
Open every night. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.

HORACE GREELEY'S GRAND MARCH, by GLOVER, with splendid portrait, 40 cents; "Dolly Varden," song by FISKE, with picture, 40 cents; "Sweet be thy Repose" and "Voice of the Mountain Land," two new songs by J. R. THOMAS, each 30c.; "Academic Waltz," by STRAUSS, 75 cents.

WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers,
No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union-square.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—GRAND INVITATION CONCERT—Steinway Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER ! !

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.,

NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A BRILLIANT TONE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, nearly new, all modern improvements, best City maker, cost $750, for $275, stool and cover; parlor suite, satin brocatel, cost $450, for $150; one do., $50; chamber suites, mirrors, paintings, carpets, at half cost. Residence No. 252 West 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

PIANO-FORTES TO RENT—COMPRISING grands, squares and uprights, by

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

SCHROEDER'S PIANO ROOMS, No. 211 4th-av., next Clarendon Hotel. Pianos for hire and for sale on installments.

CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos rented and sold at special low prices and easy terms; "Bacon & Raven," "Dunham," and others, at $75 to $275; English and French uprights, $175 to $300; elegant rose-wood carved pianos, $200 to $1,000. At No. 101 4th-av. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos and parlor organs to rent very low, from $4 to $10 per month; rent allowed if purchased, on very liberal terms indeed. No. 219 East 23d-st., eight doors east of 3d-av.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

BEAUTIFUL PIANO, ONLY $100; STEINWAY piano-forte, overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement; great sacrifice for cash. J. RIDDLE, No. 13 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PIANO, $100; A 7-OCTAVE, carved legs, agraffe treble, every improvement, sacrifice, $250; installments taken; $50 cash balance $12 monthly. CABLE, No. 470 8th av.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS TO RENT.—WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square.

PISTOL PRACTICE.

The Mercer-Street Shooting Affray Fully Explained.

Success of the Police in Arresting the Real Culprit—Full Details of the Affair—Sad Results of a Midnight Spree.

The investigation set on foot yesterday by Capt. BYRNES, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to discover the person who had shot GARDINER DEVINE and THEODORE ANDERSON during the street mêlée in Mercer-street on Sunday morning, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, has resulted successfully, and the mystery which before surrounded the case has been cleared up, although the persons engaged in the affray were at first disposed to be very reticent.

That portion of Mercer-street situated between Clinton-place and Waverley-place, is known as Neilson-place, and at No. 10 is situated a house of ill-fame kept by a notorious woman under the name of EM. COZZENS. The Police first ascertained that in this house, shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, there were two parties of visitors, one occupying the back and the other the front parlor. In the first party were WM. GOULD, who describes himself as a cooper, but is said to have been a policeman; WM. H. THOMAS, a saloon-keeper; WM. DEVINE, his bar-keeper; GEORGE ANDERSON, who, until a week ago, was bar-tender at Elk Hall, a well-known resort at No. 5 Waverley-place, and ALFRED P. EVANS, who has no occupation. These men were in the back parlor, while in the front one were THEODORE GARDINER, a Broadway "sport," who claims to reside at Inwood, Westchester County, and another man whose name is unknown, and whose identity has not been clearly established. Mrs. COZZENS says that the two men in the front parlor parlor appeared to have been drinking, and she is positive that the two parties did not come in contact with each other during their stay in her house. The larger party took their departure first, and were soon after followed by GARDINER and his friend. The woman adds that after closing the door behind the last party of men she went toward the back parlor, and before she had reached the end of the hall she heard the firing in the street. She is positive that there was no quarrel between the parties while in her house, and could not assign any cause for the fracas in the street.

Capt. BYRNES discovered other evidence, tending to show that these men did leave the house as described, with some additional facts. GARDINER was very much under the influence of liquor, and ANDERSON and his party kept on the east side of the street while the other two men crossed over to the west side, both parties moving slowly toward Waverley-place.

GARDINER happened to cough, when one of the party from the other side of the street crossed over and demanded why he had coughed at him. GARDNER denied that he had meant any disrespect to the party, which civil reply did not suit them, for he was struck on the head and knocked down by his interrogator. The whole Anderson party then rushed over from the opposite side of the street and assaulted both GARDINER and his companion. During the mêlée some person engaged in it drew a revolver, and fired five shots in rapid succession, indiscriminately into the crowd. This was all that the Captain could learn at the time.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. BYRNES took all the persons detained in the Station-house to Bellevue Hospital and there confronted them with the wounded man. He could not positively identify any of the men, but said that he thought THOMAS was the man who shot him, but was quite sure he was the man who had struck him on the head with a heavy stick or slung-shot. The Captain was, however, convinced from information which he received from trustworthy sources that THOMAS had not used a pistol during the affair, and was also informed that the man who was with GARDINER when the mêlée commenced, was PAUL LOWE, a young man, whose father resided at No. 439 Claremont-avenue, Brooklyn. Being convinced that LOWE was the man who did the shooting, Capt. BYRNES determined to capture him if possible, and took steps to that end. Accompanied by Roundsman DAY of his command, he called at the father's house and inquired for PAUL. He was informed that the young man did not live there, and was not in the house at the time. The Captain did not disclose his real business, but said that he was going out of town on Monday, and wanted to see young LOWE on urgent business. He was then informed that he could be seen at the banking-house in New-street, where he was employed, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Captain then returned to this City, somewhat at a loss what to do. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, however, while he was crossing Washington-square, on his way to the Jefferson Market Police Court, he was accosted by a man, whose name is withheld for the present, and who asked him if he had yet arrested LOWE. The Captain replied in the negative, and his questioner, pointing to a man standing in the square, said, "There's a man who says he has LOWE concealed down town." At the request of the Captain, the man who had accosted him went over to the other man whom he had pointed out, and kept him in conversation until the Captain sent to the Mercer-street Station-house for Roundsman DAY and Officer WARREN. These officers, on their arrival, were ordered to follow the man who had been pointed out wherever he went, and watch his movements. The person thus placed under surveillance walked down Broadway, and finally entered the premises No. 6 West-street. After remaining there for some time, he came out in company with LOWE and walked up Broadway to Great Jones-street, and turning down that street entered the office of Police Surgeon STEELE. One of the officers remained on the watch, while the other hastened to the station-house and informed Capt. BYRNES of the fact. The Captain proceeded to the residence of Dr. STEELE, and after remaining on watch for a short time saw LOWE and his friend come out. LOWE was immediately placed under arrest and taken to the Mercer-street Police Station. On being questioned, he stated frankly that he was the man who did the shooting. He said that he and GARDINER had been visiting EM. COZZENS' house, and when they came out they were followed by six or seven strange men. GARDINER happened to cough, when one of the men stepped up, and a quarrel ensued. The whole crowd thereupon set upon them. GARDINER was knocked down, and LOWE, thinking that they had fallen into the hands of thieves, jumped behind a tree and discharged the contents of his revolver at the assailants indiscriminately. After emptying his pistol he threw the weapon away and fled. This is doubtless the correct version of the affair. LOWE is twenty-two years of age, and is a son of Ex-Governor LOWE, of Maryland. On the 29th of February he was arrested by Officer BRADY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for having discharged a pistol at a colored waiter in the Whitney House, corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street. He was held in $5,000 bail to keep the peace. About a month ago he called to the Mercer-street Police Station, where his pistol, which had been taken from him when he was arrested, was returned to him, and this was the same pistol which he used with serious effect on Sunday morning. The weapon was found in Mercer-street, near the scene of the brawl, yesterday, by EDWARD KITTLE, a lad residing at No. 43 Perry-street, and was handed to Capt. BYRNES. LOWE is locked up at the Mercer-street Police Station.

A TIMES reporter called at Bellevue Hospital, last evening, to ascertain the condition of the wounded men. GARDINER was found to be in a very comfortable state, and was attended by his brother and several friends. Under the excellent treatment at the Hospital he had rallied from the shock of the injury, and was doing well. The attending surgeons are of the opinion that the bullet has not entered the abdomen, but has lodged in the muscular tissues in the groin, in which case no immediate danger is apprehended. His version of the affair is somewhat different from that given by LOWE. He informed his friends that he was coming from the New-York Hotel, and at the corner of Waverley-place and Mercer-street was surrounded by a crowd of strange men, one of whom struck him on the head with a loaded cane or slung-shot. He was knocked down and while prostrate was shot three times. GARDINER is a broker in Broad-street, and is respectably connected. He denies most positively that he fired a pistol, or that he had any weapon with him. ANDERSON, who was also shot during the fracas, is progressing favorably.

State Charities Aid Association.

Several ladies and gentlemen, interested in the welfare of the poor in our State institutions of charities, have lately organized themselves into an association for the purpose of establishing Local Visiting Committees for the almshouses, hospitals and other public institutions of charities throughout the City and State of New-York. They hope in time to have every such institution regularly and systematically visited by committees of ladies and gentlemen, carefully selected from among the most enlightened and benevolent members of the community. Through the active co-operation of these visitors the members of the Association feel confident of being able to bring about the objects they have in view. These objects, according to their constitution, are two-fold: 1. To promote an active public interest in the New-York State institutions of public charities, with a view to the physical, mental and moral improvement of their pauper inmates. 2. To make the present pauper system more efficient, and to bring about such reforms in it as may be in accordance with the most enlightened views of Christianity, science and philanthropy.

This Association has already begun its work in New-York City, through its "Local Visiting Committee for Bellevue Hospital," and also in Westchester County, thus far with beneficial results.

To enable the Association to carry out its purposes, an annual income of between $4,000 and $5,000 will be necessary. This is required for office rent in this City, for the salary and traveling expenses of an executive officer, for printing, stationery and other expenses. All who are interested in this work are requested to aid by contributions of money.

The following are among the members of the Association: President, J. W. DWIGHT, L. L. D.; Treasurer, John C. Brown, No. 59 Wall-street; C. L. Brace, W. C. Bryant, R. J. Livingston, Charles O'Conor, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton and Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford.

FREE TRADE.

Decided Movement Against the Tammany Candidate—Call for a Public Meeting in this City.

The Free-traders and Tariff Reformers are now moving against the Cincinnati platform and its Tammany candidate, as will be seen by the following call for a public meeting, to be held on Thursday evening next:

We, the undersigned, in behalf of the American Free-Trade League, and friends of a revenue tariff who have associated or co-operated with it, deem it our duty to protest in the most emphatic manner against the betrayal of the cause of reform by the recent Convention at Cincinnati. That body, although none were invited to it except those who desired a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, proved to be composed in considerable part of men who were either indifferent or openly inimical to this reform, and through their influence the Convention was induced to accept an evasion of the issue by referring it to the several Congressional Districts. This determination is wholly in favor of the Protectionists, since in doubtful districts they can, under the banner of Liberal Republicanism, run candidates as thoroughly protectionist as Mr. GREELEY himself, who will find nothing in the Cincinnati platform at variance with their protectionist principles; and by the nomination of HORACE GREELEY on this platform they made the abandonment of principle too conspicuous to be mistaken. In thus acting, the Convention has failed to represent our convictions of duty, and, by departing from the conditions of its existence, has set free those free-traders who attended, accepting in good faith the invitation embraced in the terms of the call, from any obligation to support its nominees. If any other ticket shall be presented in their judgment according better with their convictions of duty, we hold that they are as free to support it as if the Cincinnati Convention, to which friends of tariff reform were invited, but by which they were not represented, had never been held.

But while the friends of free-trade were thus betrayed and placed at a disadvantage, they ought not to overlook the opportunity now offered by the breaking of party ties to secure important gains in the election of Senators and members of Congress. This is no time for despondency or inaction. On the contrary, a reform of the Tariff, the chief object which led thousands to look with hope to the endeavor to form a new party, is still within reach. Remembering what slender prospect there was one year ago of pushing genuine reform through the then compact lines of opposing parties, we now see great bodies of voters declaring their independence of former ties, and avowing their determination to act in the elections solely with regard to the living questions of the present. Of all those questions, that of tariff reform can be and ought to be made the chief, and we therefore call upon the friends of that reform throughout the country, without regard to past party ties or to present Presidential preferences, to unite their forces in the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Organization and co-operation on this basis may yet secure a majority in both branches of Congress from the 4th of March next, and insure the passage of a reform bill which no President will venture to veto.

We call upon the friends of tariff reform in all the districts and States to perfect organization, so that they may act together intelligently in the coming election. Let leagues or clubs be formed in every county, with branches in every town, and communicating through an executive committee in each district. The district committees will be placed in communication at once with a central organization. Let the men who mean reform show, by prompt and earnest action, that their cause, however disregarded in conventions, cannot be disregarded in the elections. Let them teach politicians who seek to avoid it, that no question can ever be settled until it is settled aright.

In order to give public and general expression to these views, a meeting will be held at Steinway Hall, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, at which WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside, and which we are authorized to announce will be addressed by Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, EDWARD ATKINSON, and others.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT,	STEWART BROWN,
HOWARD POTTER,	B. H. HUTTON,
R. B. MINTURN,	C. H. MARSHALL,
MAHLON SANDS,	EDWARD H. SEAMAN,
EDWARD HARRIS,	ALFRED PELL,
THOMAS HOLLAND,	SIMON STERNE,
HENRY D. LLOYD.	JAMES M. CONSTABLE.

CENTRAL PARK.

Crowds Visit the Shakespeare Statue—A Pleasant Day in Pleasant Shades and Glades.

Never, upon any occasion, however grand or famous, have such crowds of people visited the Park as yesterday. It was a wonderful sight to stand at the different gates and watch the human tide of happy men, women and children pouring steadily into the happy land of trees and flowers, and pleasant stretches of greensward. They were of all classes and conditions, gentle and simple. There were families living on fashionable streets, and there were young Italian musicians from horrible holes in Crosby-street. These met for a moment, perhaps even jostled, at the gates, and ladies gave a start of surprise as they recognized the sad-eyed young men who had played at their doors but the yesternight, and received, half in charity half in payment of their sweet music, a scanty dole of cents and nickles. The day was pleasant, for there were clouds obscuring the radiance of the Summer sun, and there were pleasant breezes abroad that fanned caressingly cheeks fevered with toil in hot, unventilated rooms. And the Park was in glorious condition, for the grass is filled with flowers and feathery seeds, and was open to the public. The chestnuts and the buckeyes and the laburnums are in flower. The rhododendrons flaunt their masses of purple blossoms, and the hawthorn bushes along the borders of the lake are white with clustering flowers. These attractions no doubt pleased greatly the swarms of visitors; but it is doubtful if they came for the sweet sake of Flora's children. For with one accord they bent their steps steadily in the direction of the Shakespeare statue. The gay streamers and the flowers and palms had been removed, and the workmen had just commenced to take away some of the planking that formed the parquet. All that had surrounded the statue was gone, and it stood alone in all its grandeur and beauty. A long row of seats had been left in front, and these were occupied all day long. The murmur of voices around the spot was incessant. The workmen criticised it with bent brows, being accustomed to look at the details of an object and to examine if they are good work. They were in this case fully satisfied, and expressed their approval roundly. It was satisfactory to them before, behind and on each side. The fair sex of the same class had a lower standard of criticism. They thought the moustache handsome, but did not like the round, bald head. They however approved of the figure, which Mr. WARD will doubtless be glad to hear. The general verdict was, upon the whole, one of unqualified pleasure; and it was evident, for the great majority, it gave altogether a new conception of the great dramatist, brought him within the field of their sympathies, and made them understand how great a genius might walk about among men unrecognized and unhonored, and yet in the fulness of time be honored above all other men.

Making a Regular Thing of It—Twenty-Nine Years Daily at Dominoes and Beer.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 21.

The force of habit is well illustrated in the conduct of two aged disciples of King Gambrinus, who, during a period of twenty-nine years, have not omitted an afternoon visit to a certain beer hall in this city. There is something peculiar, if not romantic, in the lives of these old gray-haired citizens. They always appear together at about the same hour of the day or evening. Sit at a certain table, and always play a few games of dominoes and have used the same set of blocks during all these years. It is esteemed a privilege by the persons about the bar to keep these domino blocks sacred, and no other parties are ever allowed to play with them. As the hour for the daily visits of these ancient customers approach, the frequenters of the hall usually have the seats at the particular table vacant. The old men come, the dominoes are produced and placed on the table, two glasses of beer are drawn for them, the games are played, about two glasses of beer are drank by each, and then they rise from their seats, each pays for what he has drank, and the daily visitors take their departure. For twenty-nine years, without a single day intermitted, has the same scene been enacted by the same men and at about the same hour in the evening. They never drink to excess, take about the same number of glasses of beer each day, remain at the hall about the same length of time, and come and go away together. Both have grown old since they commenced their visits. The city has grown in area and population to five times its size when these old customers became patrons of this Palace of Gambrinus. It is curious to think that in this period they have made 10,713 visits; sunshine or storm, Summer or Winter, these veterans are always expected, and never have yet disappointed the expectation.

CROTON WATER.

Prof. Chandler's Report to the Board of Health.

Comparative Tables Showing the Impurities in 1869 and 1872—A Greater Number in the Former Year.

An investigation into the condition of the Croton has been made by Prof. CHANDLER, by order of the Board of Health. Its results, as given in that gentleman's report to the Board on Saturday, are as follows:

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1872.

Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary Department of Health:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that I have completed my examination of the Croton water, with the following results.

The sample was drawn on the 11th of May, and was submitted to a very careful chemical analysis, the results of which are recorded in column No. 1. In column No. 2 are the results of a similar analysis, which was made in 1869, which is appended for comparison. The numbers indicate grains in one United States gallon:

SOLIDS CONTAINED IN ONE GALLON OF CROTON WATER.

(Expressed in grains.)

	May 11, 1872.	Summer of 1869.
Soda	.157	.326
Potassia	.109	.097
Lime	.819	.988
Magnesia	.369	.524
Chlorine	.172	.243
Sulphuric acid	.124	.322
Silica	.222	.621
Alumina and oxide of iron	.058	Trace.
Carbonic acid (calculated)	2.074	2.604
Water in bicarbonates(calculated)	.421	.532
Organic and volatile matter	.874	.670
Total	5.399	6.927
Less oxygen, equiv. to chlorine	.039	.054
Total solids in solution	5.360	6.873
Suspended impurities	.175	Not noticable.
Total solids	5.535	6.873

These acids and bases are probably combined in the water as follows:

	May 11, 1872.	Summer of 1869.
Chloride of sodium	.284	.402
Sulphate of potassia	.205	.179
Sulphate of soda	.024	.260
Sulphate of lime	.024	.158
Bicarbonate of lime	2.331	2.670
Bicarbonate of magnesia	1.338	1.913
Silica	.222	.621
Alumina and oxide of iron	.058	Trace.
Organic matter	.874	.670
Total solids, (in solution)	5.360	6.873

On evaporating a gallon of water, a somewhat smaller residue is obtained, as the bicarbonates of lime and magnesia are left as simple carbonates. The result was as follows:

	May 11, 1872.		Summer of 1869.
	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Unfiltered.
Inorganic matter	2.799	2.916	4.110
Organic and volatile matter	.875	.933	.670
Total solids	3.674	3.849	4.780

The character of the suspended impurities, which are those apparent to the eye, which form the sediment which separates on standing, and which have created the popular feeling that the water is very impure, was determined by several tests. The unfiltered and filtered waters were tested side by side, as shown in the figures last given, by which it appears that

	Inorganic matter. Grains.	Organic and volatile matter. Grains.
Unfiltered water contains	2.916	.933
Filtered water contains	2.799	.875
Suspended impurities contain	.117	.058

The composition of the suspended matter is then, after drying:

	Per gallon. Grains.	In 100 parts.
Inorganic matter	.117	66.85
Organic and volatile matter	.058	33.15
Total	.175	100.00

By means of one of the "Curtis & Bigelow Sponge Filters," attached to the faucets in my laboratory, the suspended matter from fifty barrels or more of water was collected for examination. It was of a deep green color, of very little odor, and not at all offensive, and, examined under the microscope, was found to consist largely of vegetable matter, chiefly conferval, or "green scum." Associated with this vegetable matter were particles of sand, clay, and iron rust. A few of the common animalculas usually found in the Croton were observed. On drying the sediment and exposing it to an elevated temperature, the organic portion was destroyed, emitting an odor of burning fat or oil (acrolein.)

The residue, after burning off the organic matter, was found to consist chiefly of clay, fine sand, and oxide of iron, the latter probably derived from the mains.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen, on comparing the two analyses which are presented, that the water is now purer, as far as the dissolved impurities are concerned, than it was in 1869. This is probably to be attributed to the season. In the Summer the rain passes into the soil, and it is filtered before it reaches the streams, thus coming in contact with the earthy and saline matters of the soil and dissolving them to a greater extent in Winter and Spring, when a large proportion of the rain and snow-water runs over the surface of the impenetrable ground from which the frost has not yet escaped.

This also accounts for the increase in the suspended impurities. We have seen that they contain two-thirds their weight of clay, fine sand and oxide of iron. Most of this would have been removed before the waters reached the streams, could the water have penetrated the gravels and sands and been filtered. The vegetable portion of the sediment consists largely of the *débris* of last year's verdure, which has been washed into the streams. The peculiar odor noticed when the sediment was heated, does not necessarily indicate the presence of animal matter. Some years since, when the water was in a much more offensive condition than at present, Dr. TORREY examined it very thoroughly, and found the peculiarities to be caused by unusual quantities of vegetable matter containing an oily fat.

That no large amount of organic matter is undergoing decay is shown by the fact that the soluble organic and volatile matter contained in a gallon of filtered water amounts to only one-fifth of a grain more than usual, and much less than is contained in many excellent waters. Twice the quantity of soluble organic and volatile matter would not be objectionable.

These sediments consist then of clay, fine sand, vegetable *débris*, the scourings of the whole area of the water-shed, with certain aquatic plants, a few animalcules and iron rust rust from the mains.

They amount, in a dry state, to less than one-fifth of a grain per gallon. I have seen nothing to indicate the presence of decaying animal matter of any kind, nor do I believe that there is any cause whatever for alarm on the part of our citizens.

The application of the terms foul, putrid, miasmatic, &c., are entirely unwarranted by the condition of the water. This temporary difficulty is one we are liable to suffer every Spring, to a greater or less degree, according to the character of the season.

The suspended matter is harmless, and of such a character that it can be easily removed by a filter.

Respectfully submitted,
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D.,
Chemist to the Department of Health.

The Failure at Chancellorsville—Gen. Howard's Reported Statement.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, May 18.

While in this city recently en route for Arizona, a representative of the *Chronicle*, who was on terms of friendship with a member of Gen. HOWARD'S staff, was invited to join the party at lunch at the Occidental Hotel. The conversation was principally in regard to the events of the late war, and at length turned on Chancellorsville. It should be remembered that the campaign was lost by the giving way of the Eleventh Corps, of which HOWARD had just been assigned the command, and that the "giving way" has never been satisfactorily explained. Apologizing for the strange question, the guest expressed, with as much delicacy as possible, a desire to hear Gen. HOWARD'S opinion as to who was to blame for the failure of that campaign. Gen. HOWARD, after a moment's deliberation, replied: "It is a strange question, but I feel an equally strange impulse to answer it. It was my fault, and I will explain why. I had just been appointed to the command of the corps; there was some disaffection, some incongruous elements, and I should at once have given the command a careful inspection; made changes where necessary, and made myself thoroughly acquainted with its condition, and put it in the best possible shape as soon as I could. But I felt a delicacy in interfering with the details of my subordinates, and so deferred the matter for a day or two, and trusted entirely to them for attending to the details until I had been a few days longer in command. It was a fearful mistake, and I felt that Saturday night of imminent peril to our noble army that I wanted to die. It was the first time I ever weakened that way in my life, before or since; but that night I sought death everywhere I could find an excuse to go on the field, and did all in my power to remedy the mistake."

The above is substantially given in Gen. HOWARD'S language.

Statistics of the Slave Trade.

An English Parliamentary return, extending over the period from the 1st of July, 1869, to the end of the year 1871, shows twenty-four vessels captured off the east coast of Africa for being engaged in and equipped for the slave trade. There were 722 slaves captured in them, but six of the vessels were restored and 283 of the slaves, most of them on account of their having been shipped for Zanzibar within the prescribed period, and some as having been kidnapped from the shore, and being, therefore, restored to their owner; 377 of the slaves were emancipated, the remaining sixty-two unaccounted for probably died between the capture and condemnation of the vessels. In most cases the return describes the bounty as not yet awarded to the captors; it amounted to £808 in one case where only two slaves were captured, and to £715 in another case where fifteen were captured. The captors in such cases exercise their right of claiming £4 a ton on the vessel in preference to £5 a head on the slaves.

BRUTAL MURDER.

A Man Stabbed and Beaten by a Woman in Jersey City While Her Husband Holds Him.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. MCHENRY, of the First Precinct, Jersey City Police, caused the arrest of PATRICK FALLON and his wife. The pair were committed at once to jail, without bail, to answer a charge of assaulting with intent to kill MICHAEL MCDONALD, a hod-carrier, who lives at No. 224 Railroad-avenue. It appears that Mrs. FALLON had for weeks threatened the life of MCDONALD and his wife, and had often visited their apartments, in a miserable rear tenement house, armed with a butcher knife or other weapons, with which she threatened violence. She is a large and powerful woman, and the MCDONALDS avoided, as far as possible, any collision with her. On Saturday night, at about 11 o'clock, however, MCDONALD, being tipsy, used some rough language to the tyrant of the tenement-house, and she attacked him. He was in the yard between the front and rear buildings, and Mrs. FALLON came upon him with a rolling-pin in one hand and a butcher-knife in the other. Her husband aided her. Together they forced MCDONALD into the corner of the yard, and against the building, and while FALLON held him secure, the woman pounded and stabbed him. While the one-sided battle was going on, the women and children of the neighborhood looked from windows and gathered in the yard, screaming and begging Mrs. FALLON not to do murder. This she would have accomplished then and there had not WALTER SMITH, a resident of the neighborhood, and a man of herculean frame, dragged her away. MCDONALD, bleeding and unconscious, was carried up-stairs to his apartments, and a physician was sent for. The victim had received several severe cuts, the most serious being one over the left eye, which is deep and likely to prove fatal. He had also been beaten with the rolling-pin from head to foot. The yard literally ran with blood, and the side of the building where the butchery took place was red with gore. Yesterday MCDONALD was much worse, and Dr. DAVIS expressed the belief that he was in immediate danger. Bail was therefore refused when the prisoners were arrested, and they were held to await the result of their victim's wounds.

TARIFF AND TAX.

Provisions of the Tariff and Tax Bill Now Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The Tariff and Tax bill has been reported to the Senate. The Committee on Finance propose that the act shall take effect on the 1st of July next instead of January, 1873.

They add: On all slack coal or culm, on such as will pass through five-eighths of an inch screen, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

The Committee add the Senate clause on lumber, and provide: On cabinet wares and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Fruit, shade, lawn or ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and flower-seeds not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem; on garden seeds, twenty per centum ad valorem.

On lead bars or pigs, one and a half cents per pound.

On cocoa, two cents per pound.

The Committee strike from the section, reducing the duties ten per centum from the present tariff, iron and all manufacture of iron of which iron is the component part chief value, and insert in lieu the following: On all iron and steel, on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which such metals or either of them shall be the component part chief value, excepting cotton machinery.

The Committee place all paper and manufactures of paper, including books and other printed matter not specially provided for under the ten per cent. reduction, striking out what the House provides on the subject. They include in the same section earthenware, glass and glass-ware, and unwrought pipe, clay, kaolin and fullers' earth. The Committee provide that there shall be hereafter collected and paid on merchandise of the growth, or produce of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope, except raw cotton and raw silk, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the places of their growth or production. The Committee place the duty on argols or crude tartar and chlorate of potash at three cents a pound; sulphate of quinine at twenty-five per cent. ad valorem; soda-ash, $3 per ton; tin plates or iron galvanized or coated with any metal by electrical batteries, at 2 cents a pound. The Committee strike out the sections relating to the duties on wood screws and moisic-iron made from sand ore by process. A section is inserted imposing forty-five per cent. ad valorem duty on umbrella and parasol-rib stretchers, &c., when made in whole or in part of iron or other metal, provided the duty on umbrellas, parasols and sunshades shall in no case be less than is imposed upon goods of the same material and quality as the coverings thereof.

The House free list is stricken out, and a new free list inserted, containing the principal elements of both House and Senate free lists, and adding thereto the book paragraph of the House. The free lists are altered so as to admit free of duty books in the English language which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation; books and maps for the Congressional library; books, map sand charts especially imported for literary societies and institutions of art and learning, not more than two copies each in one invoice; professional books, of immigrants; books, household effects or librariesin use of families or persons from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, if intended for private use. The revised free list also includes all horse, cattle and hog hair unmanufactured; hair of hogs curled for beds and mattresses, hide cuttings, hide-rope, angora, goat-skins unmanufactured, asses-skins, hides of cattle, raw or uncured, except sheep-skins with wool on; all mineral waters not artificial; paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags other than wool-waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope-ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making, and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for any other manufacture, and cotton-waste, whether for paper stock or other purposes.

A new section is inserted, providing that where fire-arms, shovels, spades, hatchets, axes, hammers, plows, cultivators, mowing-machines and reapers manufactured with stocks on handles made of wood grown in the United States are exported for the benefit of the drawback under the fourth section of the law of Aug. 5, 1861, such articles shall be entitled to a drawback in all cases when the imported material exceeds one-half of the value of the material used.

The section providing for the free admission of material used in ship-building and equipment is altered so as to apply not only to wooden sailing vessels, but to all vessels, and the vessels referred to are allowed to engage in coasting three months in a year, instead of two.

A section is inserted amending the fourth section of the act of July 28, 1866, so as to make it provide that from and after the passage of this act imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish, when taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

The Committee, while fixing the consolidated tax on spirits at 70 cents, recommend that section 28 of the existing law be so amended that the tax therein provided for stamps shall be 10 instead of 25 cents.

The bill as now reported provides not only for the repeal of the special tax and the tax of $4 per barrel imposed by section 59 of the Internal Revenue act, but also for the repeal of the tax on the sales of whole sale and retail dealers, and the tax on rectifiers of fifty cents on each barrel produced in excess of 200 barrels. The tobacco section, imposing a uniform tax of twenty-four cents per pound goes into effect on the first day of July next. The Senate Committee strike out the House provision repealing certain stamp taxes, and substitute therefor a section repealing all the stamp taxes imposed under and by virtue of schedules B and C of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, and all acts amendatory thereof.

The Senate Committee insert a proviso declaring that the words "capital employed," in the section of the existing law imposing a tax on banks and bankers, shall not include money borrowed or received in the usual course of business from any person not a partner of, or interested in any bank association or firm.

A section is inserted abolishing moities to internal revenue informers: but the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to employ and pay detectives out of an appropriation hereby made of $100,000.

The tax on the sales of vessels is repealed, and all such taxes now assessed but uncollected are remitted.

The President is directed to reduce the number of internal revenue districts to sixty, prior to next January.

All the provisions of the bill not otherwise designated are to take effect on the first day of next July.

The Slocum Robbery in Newark.

Two months ago the house of Mr. J. G. SLOCUM, on High-street, Newark, was entered by burglars. They aroused Mr. SLOCUM, who was shot by them, the ball entering his side and inflicting a wound which it was feared would prove fatal. Some arrests were made on suspicion; the parties were not identified, and were discharged. Finally the detectives succeeded in tracing their men to New-York on an early train, and found that they had been arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island for stealing a piece of lace valued at $1. The men are PHILIP DINGWELL and JOHN C. BONNELL, and are on the Island for six months. It is believed they can be fully identified and convicted, and requisitions have been made out that they may be brought to New-Jersey as soon as their terms have expired. The men, it is believed, stole the lace, which was of very small value, in order to get themselves on the island, thinking themselves safe there from the detectives. They had every reason to believe that they had committed murder, and took the first opportunity after reaching the City to put their shrewd plan into operation.

A Serious Affray.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while MARTIN KEMER, a German, twenty-three years of age, was standing in front of his residence, No. 221 Second-street, was assaulted by some unknown ruffians, who cut him on the forehead twice and once in the leg, wounding him seriously. He was attended by Dr. GREVILLE. His assailants made their escape.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge COX yesterday committed WM. ROGERS, a shoemaker, for having stolen $38 worth of dry goods from JOHN MASON.

JAMES DEVINE was held for trial by Justice SCOTT, at Essex Market, yesterday, for stealing $6 from the store of FRANK WILHOLF, No. 119 First-avenue.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, WM. ROBB, of No. 12 Carmine-street, made an affidavit that he believed JAMES RIELLY to be the murderer of DANIEL DORIAN.

JAMES MCDONALD, driver of a truck, got in the track of the Belt Railroad, in West-street, and refusing to get off, was taken yesterday, before Judge COX, who fined him $3.

Right Rev. S. H. ROSECRANS, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, administered the rite of confirmation to about 350 persons yesterday, in the Church of the Paulists, at Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

JOHN FINAN was arrested on Saturday evening by Officer CROMIE, of the Mounted Patrol, while endeavoring to dispose of three silk window curtains, of which he could not give any satisfactory account.

GUSTAVE KELLAR, a lodger in STEPHEN BOAUST'S house, No. 167 Hester-street, was found lying on the floor of his room, dead, yesterday. He had severed the arteries of his left arm with a razor.

JOSEPH MUENZ, aged two and a half years, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 938 First-avenue, from the effects of scalds accidentally received by falling into a tub of boiling water on Wednesday last.

The German upholsterers, now on strike, held a mass-meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms, yesterday, and reported that a majority of the employers, and the boss shops, have yielded to the terms of the men.

The German wood-carvers held a mass-meeting at No. 28 Stanton-street yesterday afternoon. Sixty new members were enrolled. The reports of the shop-delegates say that in about sixty shops the men have succeeded.

A public meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society was held, last evening, in St. Luke's Church, Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue. Rev. JOSEPH PULLMANN, Rev. Drs. CURRY and FOSS, and Bishop SIMPSON were the speakers.

WILLIAM FROST, alias William C. Harrison, the pick-pocket who attempted to rob HENRY A. BULL, the messenger of the Central National Bank, of checks for $20,300, while riding on a Third-avenue car, on Saturday, was held to trial at Essex Market Court yesterday.

Three boys, HUGH KANE, of No. 173 South-street; HENRY SHERMAN, of No. 36 Cherry-street, and ROBERT ROBERTSON, of No. 337 Water-street, while rowing across the Fulton Ferry-slip, yesterday, were run into and sunk by the ferry-boat *Mineola*. All of them were rescued.

FANNY FORREST having had a misunderstanding with MAGGIE THOMPSON, went to her for the purpose of settling the difficulty. She drew a knife and cut MAGGIE'S face open from the forehead to the chin, also inflicting several wounds on the throat. She was yesterday committed by Judge COX.

While CHAS. THOMPSON and THOS. SUTTON, of No. 321 Spring-street, were in a row-boat off Pier No. 43 North River, yesterday afternoon, JOHN GOUGH threw two bricks at them, one of which cut THOMPSON severely on the head. In the hurry to get ashore the boat was capsized, but the men were rescued.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, aged fifteen years, died at the Park Hospital yesterday from a fracture of the skull and other injuries, received on Friday last by falling through a hatchway on the premises, No. 86 Liberty-street. WILLIAMS was employed as a messenger by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

JOHN LINGE, a German, twenty-nine years of age, who resided in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received on the 9th inst., by being run over by a Yonkers' train on the Hudson River Railroad, while he was endeavoring to jump on.

Saturday night REUBEN WOLF and CHAS. PECKLAR were found in the clock and furniture store of AARON CRISTELAR, No. 318 East Thirty-second-street, by Officer YOUNG, of the Fifteenth Precinct. They had packed $100 worth of clocks and silver-ware ready for removal. Judge COX committed them in default of bail.

A trial of life-boats will take place at the Seabright Life-saving Station to-morrow. The trial is by order of the Government, to secure the best for use at the stations along the Atlantic Coast, and will be witnessed by a large representation of revenue, marine and naval officers, the Japanese Embassy, and others.

Early yesterday morning ALEX. YULE, employed as a deck hand on board the Harbor Police boat, while on his way to his home observed two men fighting at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue. YULE endeavored to separate the combatants, and was stabbed twice in the right side, and seriously wounded. He was removed to the West Twentieth-street Police Station.

JOHN FARRELL, alias "Brickley," a noted desperado and thief, who, on April 30, was senteneed to the Penitentiary for six months by Judge BEDFORD, for burglary, escaped from that institution yesterday, and is still at large. It will be remembered that Brinckley killed CHARLEY JEFFERDS, the murderer of WALTON and MATTHEWS, during a fracas while they were both confined at the Sing Sing State Prison.

BROOKLYN.

Four boys were captured, on Saturday evening, for stealing books, &c., from Public School No. 24.

Collections were taken up in all the Roman Catholic churches yesterday, for the fund for the Pope.

Bishop LOUGHLIN yesterday afternoon dedicated the new Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, in McDonough-street.

MICHAEL MCGUIRE was arrested, yesterday morning, for breaking into and robbing a store in Thirty-ninth-street, South Brooklyn, on the night of the 16th inst.

A daring thief visited the residence of Mr. ERASTUS COOKE, on Saturday evening, and inquired for Mrs. COOKE. A servant went to call the lady, while another remained in the hall. The visitor knocked the latter down, hastily plundered a sideboard of all its silverware, and effected his escape with his booty.

On Saturday evening an old man of seventy named WM. HAMILTON cut his throat with a razor, at his residence, No. 199 John-street. He had been conversing with his wife, who was in the same apartment, when he suddenly seized the razor and drew it across his throat, making a gash about five inches in length, and completely severing his windpipe. His family are utterly unable to account for the rash deed.

LONG ISLAND.

FRANK E. RHODES, of Islip, fell overboard from the sloop *Torment* and was drowned.

The Horticultural Exhibition of Suffolk County Agricultural Society will be held at Riverhead, June 19.

On Saturday the body of a man was found on the beach at Eaton's Neck, which was identified as that of Capt. NASH, of the schooner *Antecedent*.

A hail-storm of great severity passed over Hempstead on the 20th. The stones were about the size of pigeon's eggs, and did much damage to young plants in the vicinity.

It is settled beyond a doubt that the corpse found in Newtown Creek is the body of Mrs. TAYLOR, of the canal-boat tragedy, the clothing having been recognized by her husband.

The new ocean cable will be landed at Rockaway. It will then continue by land through Pearsall's Corner to Jamaica and Hunter's Point, crossing the East River at the foot of Liberty-street.

The Horticultural Exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held at Mineola, Thursday, June 13, free to all members. A market sale will be held the same day, for the sale or exchange of horses and stock of all kinds.

On Saturday the Cross-town Railroad authorities extended their track some 200 yards on Ferry-street, opposite the ferry-house. The East River Ferry Company contended that they encroached upon their land, and ordered the ferry hands to tear it up, which they did.

The trial of FRANKLIN NORTON for the shooting of ROBT. WHITE was to have come off before Justice BRADLEY, of Jamaica, Saturday, but on account of the inability of the wounded man to attend, the examination was postponed, bail was refused, and NORTON was locked up to await the result.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Elizabeth Common Council have adopted a resolution giving authority to the Perth Amboy and Elizabethport Railroad Company to build tracks through the city on a level with the street.

JACOB NAGLE, a middle-aged man, was struck and seriously injured by a train on the New-Jersey Railroad at the East Fair-street crossing, Newark, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. At the time of the accident NAGLE was intoxicated. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital in an unconscious condition.

The Piano-Makers.

The German journeymen piano-makers held a mass meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday forenoon, to enforce the Eight-hour system. There were over 2,000 men present. Mr. HENRY SIEBERT, the President of the Piano-maker's Union, presided. A delegation of the cabinet-makers and upholsterers now on strike, composed of Messrs. HOMRICHHAUSEN, SCHLUETER and SCHUCK, was present. Each addressed the meeting on the subject. A debate on the subject resulted in the adoption of the same resolutions passed by the cabinet-makers.

That eight hours labor shall constitute a day's labor at full wages, and that an increase of 20 per cent. shall be demanded for work done by the piece. Further, that a demand for this measure of labor shall be made today, and that the men shall strike if these terms are refused.

In anticipation of a strike a managing Committee of seven was formed, and will be permanently in session at the Germania Assembly Rooms today, and the days following as long as the strike may continue.

YACHTING.

The Columbia Yacht Club Opening—Clam-Bake.

Yesterday the members of the Columbia Yacht Club held their annual clam-bake, which marks the formal opening of the Club for the season. At 12 o'clock the following boats of the Club were lying off the club-house, foot of West Fifty-seventh-street, ready to start: *George E. Sherman*, Capt. J. S. GAGE; *Lillie*, JOSEPH WEAVER; *Journeyman*, Vice-Commodore MCWINNIE; *Elizabeth Rowe*, WILLIAM ROWE; *Craftsman*, *Freeman & Hollingsworth*, *Rebecca*, *Phelps* and *Leaycraft*. As guests of the club were the *Unaine*, Dr. J. H. VONDY; *Knight Templar*, R. DONSHEA; *Eclipse*, J. MCKINSTRY; *Psyche*, P. MILLER, of the Jersey City Yacht Club; the *Jeannette*, W. TAYLOR, of the Pavonia Club. Shortly after 12 the signal to start was given, the *Sherman*, with Commodore NOBLE, on board, and flying the Commodore's flag, leading the way. The place of landing was about a mile above Fort Lee, and as the wind was blowing almost due north, the trip up was a dead beat to windward. The *Sherman* led the way, followed closely by the lively *Jeannette* and *Craftsman*. When all had arrived at the objective point a fierce onslaught was made on baked clams and chowder. The return was slow, the wind having entirely died out, but the *Journeyman*, although nearly the last to start, was the first to come in. Capt. HUYLER, of the New-Jersey Yacht Club, and the eight-oared barge crew of the Atlantic Boat Club, who rowed up, were also guests of the Columbia Club. The affair was a pleasant one, and formed an agreeable opening to the season. The annual regatta of the Club will be held on the 12th of June.

The Case of the Prince and Princess of Monaco.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Florence, writing on May 5, says:

"The Florentine Court of Appeal has pronounced its decision on the affair of the hereditary Prince of MONACO against the Princess his wife, of which I spoke in my letter of the 1st inst. The High Court, adopting the views of Signor GALEOTTI, counsel for the Princess, has annuled the order issued by the President of the tribunal of first instance, considering—First, that the proceedings of civil law are not available against reigning Sovereigns or members of their families; secondly, that the cause ought to have been brought privately before and submitted to the decision of an Italian Judge; thirdly, that the President of the tribunal ought to have given the Princess preliminary and preparatory notice; fourthly, that the law which admits of the 'reintegration' of a child having abandoned the paternal roof, is not applicable to the young Prince of MONACO, who was not born in his father's house and never saw it. In this way the whole affair has been settled, much against the wishes of Signor OTTAVIANO NARDIAI, the Minister of Monaco, in Italy, and those of the hereditary Prince himself, who had come over to Florence to prosecute in person. As for the little Prince, his son, he is safely at Quarto with the Grand Duchess MARIE, the Emperor ALEXANDER'S sister. The Grand Duchess OLGA has left Florence, where her advice and determined attitude have been of great use to her cousin, MARY VICTORIA of Monaco, *née* Duchess of HAMILTON, in this most delicate business."

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, May 25. SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 438,000 boxes and 28,000 hhds; receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 63,000 boxes and 8,400 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 38,000 boxes and 6,400 hhds., including 8,500 boxes and 5,000 hhds. to the United States; market firmer; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11¾@14¼ reals ₱ arrobe; Molasses Sugar firm and stock scarce; sales Nos. 8 to 10 at 8¾@9 reals ₱ arrobe; Muscovado Sugar, inferi or to common, 9@9¾ reals ₱ arrobe; fair to good Refining buoyant at 9½@9¾ reals ₱ arrobe; Grocery grades, 11¼@11¾ reals ₱ arrobe. MOLASSES market quiet and weak; prices unchanged. BUTTER dull at $27@$29 ₱ quintal for American. FLOUR quiet at $14 75@$15 50 ₱ bbl. for American. HAMS firmer, but not quoted higher. LARD, in kegs, quiet at $14 12½ ₱ quintal; in tierce, active at $17 75@$18 75 ₱ quintal. TALLOW active. WAX active and unchanged. HONEY nominal. COAL-OIL, in tins, 4@4¼ reals ₱ gallon. LUMBER—White Pine nominal; Pitch Pine, $38@$39 ₱ M. SHOOKS—Box steady; hogshead weak; for Molasses, 20 reals. Empty HOGSHEADS active at $3 75. HOOPS nominal. FREIGHTS firm; to northern and southern ports in the United States, per box of Sugar, $1 50@$1 62½; per hhd. of Sugar, $5 75@$6 75; per hhd. of Molasses, $4 25 @$5; to Falmouth and orders, 47s. 6d.@52s. 6d. EXCHANGE excited; on United States, 60 days, currency, par to ½ discount: 60 days, gold, 13@13¼ premium; short sight, 14¾@15 premium; on London, 26½@27 premium; on Paris, 10½@11 premium; Spanish Bank notes, 11 discount.

[Advertisement.]
DR. PITCHER'S CASTORIA

Is a substitute for castor-oil, and has the most remarkable effects ever produced by any remedy. Unlike oil, pills, or narcotic syrups, it is pleasant to take; does not nauseate the stomach or gripe the bowels; on the contrary, it assimilates the food, and is sure to physic where the bowels are out of order. We have the record of many instances of sudden relief where the bowels have not moved for five, ten, and even twenty days, and where constant vomiting had existed, with violent congestions and serious fevers. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol, and is equally adapted to adults and children. It acts like magic for stomach-ache, wind-colic, constipation, &c. Every family should have it. We know what the Castoria is, and desire that physicians and nurses shall thoroughly test it. We will furnish such persons without charge. J. B. ROSE & Co., No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A wreath for the poet, and a Knox's cassimere Hat for all who love comfort and appreciate elegance. Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Paris from Liverpool.—Mrs. E. Legal and child, Mrs. S. Lancaster and 2 children, Miss A. Smith, Miss Sarah Miles, Miss Lydia Jane Dawes, J. A. Obreen, Mrs. J. A. Obreen and 3 children, Miss Wagensar, John Constable, F. G. Ward, A. J. Velkenteren, Edwin Squire, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, Wm. Fletcher, Mrs. Sidney Dawes, Joseph Gray, Thomas A. Young, Mrs. Young, C. J. Speenhoff, G. C. Keiller, Master Keiller, P. G. Wilson, H. W. Syers, A. Hansen, Mrs. Hansen, Henry Langman, Mrs. E. Langman, W. C. Logan, John Vivian, Mrs. Vivian, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Vennard, G. Iselin, H. A. Winant, George Courvoisier, Mrs. Courvoisier, Thos. R. Dawe, Mrs. Dawe, Mr. Franklin, John Prockter, R. Wright, Mrs. Wright.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana.—F. Dehogues, wife and 2 children, P. J. Eldorey, Joseph Fur, Manuel Cuso, Mrs. L. M. R. Tezer, Basilie J. Plizas, Leonard Escasi, George Quintaro, Edward Poey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:35 | Sun sets.......7:20 | Moon rises.12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:5 | Gov. Island.12:14 | Hell Gate..1:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 26.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool May 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 1,280 passengers to John G. Dale; May 18th, 8:10 A. M., 166 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steam-ship Siberia, from Liverpool for Boston; same date, lat. 50 33, lon. 19 43, exchanged night signals with a White Star and a Guion steamer, both bound E.; 20th, lat. 49 8, lon. 30 47, a National steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana May 21st, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Asow, (Norw.,) Uckermann, Newport, Eng., 35 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had strong gales from S. W., W. and N. W. from April 27 to May 3; was 21 ds. W. of the Banks; May 8, lat. 45 22, lon. 35 9, at 8½ A. M., saw a schooner with a flag of distress flying, bore down to her and found her to be in a sinking condition, the wind at the time being N., with a tremendous high sea running, we reached the wreck 11 A. M. Meanwhile the schr. had put out the only boat at their disposal, in which four men reached the bark, and reported that three men, including the Captain and mate, had remained on board the sinking vessel. I ordered at once a boat with three men in command of my mate to bring off all remaining on board; also sent another boat which brought back a large quantity of clothing and provisions. Ascertained the name of the schooner to be the Bertha Angele, (of Granville,) Capt. A. M. Dufresne, from Ile de Rhé, for St. Pierre, Miquelon, with a cargo of salt. Brought the crew to this port. May 25, off Sandy Hook, in a dense fog, while firing a salute for a pilot the gun accidentally went off, the charge striking Capt. Dufresne, of the wrecked schooner in the face and right arm, seriously injuring him.

Bark Benedetto, (Ital.,) Caflero, Havre 49 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage and had variable weather; was 9 ds. W. of Bermuda. May 10, lat. 31, lon. 54 52, spoke bark Maori, from Melbourne for Liverpool, 96 ds. out.

Bark Atlantic, (of Pictou,) McKenzie, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to E. B. Swain & Son.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and 3 passengers to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. General Grant, (of Southport, Me.,) Johnson, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bryant, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. P. Chase, Collins, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Leslie, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura S. Watson, Collins, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Albany.
Schr. W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Ira Bliss, Norton, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Sea Foam, Nickerson, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Zoe, Tinker, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Isabella Jewett, Hopkins, New-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Chaffee, Fox, Hartford, for Albany.
Schr. Palma, Jackson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. A. W. Thompson, Holmes, New-London.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Powell, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, New-Haven.
Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Birchard & Torrey, Gray, Providence.
Schr. L. H. Jones, Corson, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studley, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Undine, Emmons, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Samuel Riker, Riker, New-Haven.
Schr. A. H. Beldon, Mayo, Providence.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Pearce, Virginia.
Schr. Corvo, Pickering, New-Haven.
Schr. Francis Coffin, Birdsall, Bridgeport.
Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, Bridgeport.
Schr. M. L. Ward, Ward, New-Haven.
Schr. Carrie Heyer, Rowland, New-Haven.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Pawtucket.
Schr. I. N. Seymour, Norton, Pawtucket.
Schr. E. F. Cabadd, Swain, Providence.
Schr. E. B. Wheaton, Slater, New-Haven.
Schr. Martha P. King, Swift, Norwalk.
Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Vermillion, Allen, Norwalk.
Schr. Franconia, Jarvis, Fall River.
Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly.
Schr. Navota, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Comet, Dow, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 26.—Arr. brigs Chief, from Cienfugos, via Norfolk; Open Sea, from Darien; H. Means, from Port Johnson; steamer Cambridge, from Boston, for Bangor, came in collision with the schr. Thos. Hunt, from Bangor, for Boston, at 7 P. M., off Cape Ann during a thick fog. The steamer had her cut-water started, and the schr. had her starboard bow stove in and stem parted. The crew of the schooner abandoned her, and the steamer afterward took her in tow and brought her to this port. The passengers and freight of the Cambridge were transferred to the steamer Katahdin, and left for their destination at noon today.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 26.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore; bark Henrietta, for London; brig E. H. Kennedy, for Beaufort, S. C.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 26.—Arr. steam-ship Montgomery, from New-York; schr. Wm. E. Barnes, from Greenport, Long Island.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
TRAVELING AND SHOPPING-BAGS
IN RUSSIA MOROCCO AND CANVAS,
DRESSING-CASES, SHAWL-STRAPS, TOURISTS' CASES, DRAM-FLASKS, &C.

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SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED,
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BALL BLACK & CO.,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
will continue to receive Silver-ware and other Valuables on Storage for the Summer Months.

PROSPECT PARK
FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
SPRING MEETING,
COMMENCING TUESDAY, MAY 28.
Purse No. 1, $800, for horses that have never beaten three minutes; seven entries.
Purse No. 2, $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; seven entries.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, May 29.
Purse No. 3, $1,200, for horses that have never beaten 2:34; eight entries.
Purse No. 4, $2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:25; seven entries.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, May 30.
Purse No. 5, $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:39; eleven entries.
Purse No. 6, $1,700, for horses that have never beaten 2:27; seven entries.
FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, May 31.
Purse No. 7, $800, for horses that have never beaten 2:48; six entries.
NOTICE.—The premium of $2,500, free for all, not having been filled, another purse will be substituted, of which due notice will be given.
Races commence each day at 3 o'clock.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

WILLIAM ORTON, PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY, QUEEN LOUISA, of PRUSSIA, with a dozen other portraits, &c., in June number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. [Newsmen have it, or will procure it. Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, by Gov. Brown, of Missouri, is full of useful suggestion; "What is the Tariff Question?" by Horace Greeley, will attract attention; "Steal or Starve," by Rosine Knight, is pathetic; Monticello, Home of Thomas Jefferson, by Mrs. Halloway, is interesting. Artists will enjoy the Stereoscope, or the Marvels of Binocular Vision; also, Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression, illustrated; The Chinese, in the Philippines, by Capt. Beckwith, illustrated. Walking, its Effects on Health; Preachers and Preaching, by H. W. Beecher; His Views on the Study of Human Nature; The Bible not Enough; Divine and Human; Total Depravity; Materialism, &c.; "What can I do Best?" The Shakers—Have they Made a Mistake? Sketch of Ann Lee; Office-Seeking; Carbon and its Different Forms: Diamond, Graphite, Coal. What do we Understand by Adam? Life Insurance; Can we Mold our Features? Spiritualism Answered by Science; Light and Colors; Electricity and Life, with much other most instructive matter. Only 30 cents; $3 a year. End of Volume 54. A new volume begins with next number. S. R. WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE
Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at his Radical Cure Truss Office. Instruments for all physical deformities scientifically made and adjusted. Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent female to wait upon ladies.

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NO. 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Ice-Cream Freezers,
Forms, pails and jelly molds, &c., &c., for confectioners and family use. J. Y. WATKINS & SON,
No. 16 Catharine-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOTICE.—STREET CLEANING.—ASSUMING that the so-called street-cleaning contract may be hereafter surrendered or canceled, and preparatory to measures appropriate to that event, the Board of Police invites written sealed proposals for the purchase of all manure, street-sweepings, dirt, ashes, garbage, débris and other waste materials, the result of the cleaning of the streets, &c., of the City, to be by the purchaser immediately removed from the City and disposed of, or placed so as not to be offensive or detrimental to health in this City; such materials to be delivered daily at designated dumping grounds, or places situated at points accessible by navigable water or railroads leading out of the City.

A sum to be stated for the total quantity for one year for any one, or all, of the above matters, and a sum for any stated portion thereof.

Proposals, directed to the Chief Clerk of the Board, will be received until 6 P. M. of the 4th of June next. By order of the Board. S. C. HAWLEY.
Dated May 25, 1872.